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REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

The Silurian System, founded on Geological Researches in the Counties of Salop, Hereford, Radnor, Montgomery, Caermarthen, Brecon, Pembroke, Monmouth, Gloucester, Worcester, and Stafford; with Descriptions of the Coal-Fields and Overlying Formations. By Roderick Impey Murchison, F.R.S., F.L.S., Vice-President of the Geological Society of London, General Secretary to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, &c. &c. 2 Parts. 4to. With a Map. London, 1839. Murray.

IN whichever point of view we consider this work, it is alike honourable to its author. As a contribution to geological science, any effort to classify and systematise the older rocks and their organic remains must have deserved a very high eulogium; but when we see this done for the first time, after so vast a field of labour, and with so much skill and ability, we know not in what terms sufficiently laudatory to express the obligations of the public, and of geologists in particular, for the production of so truly valuable a work. It must contribute largely to the advancement of geology; and is, indeed, in our judgment, not only a credit to the individual, but to the national character.

The Silurian system has been brought forward by Mr. Murchison and others on so many occasions, and been so much discussed at meetings of the Geological Society and British Association (of which discussions reports have been given in the *Literary Gazette*), that we do not feel it to be so essentially necessary as it would otherwise have been for us to take up the subject, now that it is so entirely before us, and endeavour to make readers aware of the extent of the service thus performed. So many questions and considerations, too, are involved in the details, that it is utterly impossible for even the largest review to do justice to them; and, confessing our incapacity, we shall beg leave merely to advert to some of the leading points.

On opening the book, we are pleased with a brief dedication to Mr. Murchison's indefatigable fellow-labourer on many a hill and dale, Adam Sedgwick, one of the greatest names known to geological science, and, altogether, one of the most remarkable and distinguished men of the age in which he lives. Simple in manners, unaffected in mind, endowed with the highest talents, eloquent and energetic almost beyond the utmost limits of other men, zealous in the pursuit and promotion of scientific inquiries, and turning all things to the single and absorbing end of teaching his fellow-creatures to look through Nature up to Nature's God;—such is Adam Sedgwick, to whom these volumes are inscribed.

And the offering is worthy of the man; and it is with regret that we again confess our inability to do justice to its merits. We can merely glance at some leading points.

“Having discovered (says Mr. M. in his Preface) that the region formerly inhabited by the Silures, celebrated in our annals for the defence of the great Caractacus, contained a vast and regular succession of undescribed deposits of a remote age, I have named them the ‘Silurian System.’ The introductory chapter details the

state of the subject when this inquiry commenced, the origin and progress of the work, and the objects to be attained by its completion. The first part, embracing descriptive geology, concludes with a review of the most striking phenomena of the ancient epochs which I seek to illustrate; the second describes the fossil animals which are embedded in the strata. The map, coloured sections, and numerous woodcuts, mark the subdivisions of the surface and the structure of the sub-soil; while the fossil animals are figured in separate plates. Finally, lest some of my readers should imagine, that he whose proper study is the framework of the earth, is indifferent to the beauties of its outline, I beg to offer a few pictorial sketches of this fine region, alike eulogised by the poet for its fertility and the valour of its people.”

These illustrations are not beautiful, they are magnificent: and the map is one of extraordinary completeness and scientific interest.

As connecting the secondary deposits with the older slaty rocks, the strata investigated by the author appear before us in so perfect a shape as to form a system, and a very important one, in geological science. Mr. M. says:—

“Geologists will determine whether the results now offered to them are worthy of their approval. If it be acknowledged that no sound general views of the early periods of the earth's history can be obtained, without a close investigation of the beds which connect the sedimentary deposits previously known with the oldest stratified rocks, then I may venture to hope, that the endeavour to clear up this difficult subject will be considered a step, however small, in the foundation of the science. We already know that certain deposits, with their organic remains, may be expected to shew themselves (though sometimes under different aspects) in distant lands. Thus the tertiary and secondary strata have been identified over remote parts; while our own island is remarkable for having afforded in great measure the original types of the secondary age which directed that investigation. It appears highly probable, nay, it is even to a great extent already ascertained, that phenomena of the same kind prevail with respect to the system described in this volume; and that Siluria, with its accumulations of remote antiquity teeming with organic remains, presents a table made up of some of the earlier and hitherto undeciphered pages, which the history of the earth in other countries offers to our study. But the Silurian, though ancient, are not, as before stated, the most ancient fossiliferous strata. They are, in truth, but the upper portion of a succession of early deposits, which it may hereafter be found necessary to describe under one comprehensive name. For this purpose I venture to suggest the term ‘Protozoic Rocks,’ thereby to imply the first or lowest formations in which animals or vegetables appear. That there is a limit in the descending scale of formations, beneath which no traces of life have been discovered, is now pretty generally recognised; and, looking merely to this fact, geologists may agree to use the word ‘Protozoic,’ however they may differ in their interpretation of the phenomenon. One class

of observers believe that life did not exist when the earliest deposits took place. They hold that the oldest crystalline strata (ancient gneiss, mica schist, &c.) were formed during a period of great heat: and the astronomer seems to strengthen this opinion, by shewing that the planet must have been in a state of total or partial fusion when it assumed its present shape. Such reasoners are led to suppose that the earliest accumulations occurred under conditions which forbade the possibility of any vital organisation; and they are further strengthened in their creed, when, on examining the innermost folds of the earth's covering which have been extruded, they find in them no vestiges of life. They conclude, therefore, that it was only after a long time, and when the surface had to a certain extent been cooled down by succeeding changes and the addition of fresh materials, that animals and vegetables were called into existence. Other geologists contend that as yet we gaze but dimly into the obscure vista of these early periods; and that even if organised beings did live when the first crystalline rocks were formed, we cannot now hope to discover evident traces of their existence, owing to the great metamorphoses which subsequent agencies have produced in these masses—metamorphoses which may be well supposed to have obliterated all traces of primeval creation. Without here attempting to decide this question, I would merely observe, that the term ‘Protozoic,’ as above interpreted, may be used by the maintainers of either doctrine. In conclusion, I repeat that my chief object is to develop the upper portion of this vast series; its lower divisions belong to the task which has fortunately fallen to Professor Sedgwick.”

This general explanation must suffice for our purpose; but we must allude to the pre-eminently useful results of an inquiry which may guide us where to look for, and where to know there cannot be found the invaluable deposit of coal, and also to help the miner throughout all his subterranean toils, in redeeming mineral wealth of every kind from the bosom of the earth. At the conclusion of Part I., Mr. M. thus returns to the theory:—

“We would observe, that abundant proofs have been adduced to shew that the forces employed in dislocating the crust of the globe were of extraordinary intensity. These well-registered phenomena are, we contend, absolutely inexplicable without the intervention of paroxysms infinitely greater than any of which modern times furnish examples; and yet we shall find that such data, though drawn from the opposite extremes of the subject, are not in collision, and will not impede the onward march of our science. Judging from the facts before them, geologists are entitled to look to a deep-seated and widely extended explanatory cause; and hence many have been led to believe, that all the ancient phenomena proving outburst and dislocation, have proceeded from a central heat, of which the volcanic ebullitions of past periods and the present are merely the external signs. Now, if the astronomer has correctly supposed that this planet was originally a semifluid mass,

which by revolving on its axis assumed a spheroidal form; the geologist, examining into the nature of the oldest crystalline rocks, sees in them the clearest evidence of the effects of intense heat, which bursting out at intervals through sedimentary deposits, evolved the sheets of matter which constitute the axes and centres of many mountain chains. He infers that central heat has subsequently been the source and great agent of the mutations he traces, not only from the surpassing grandeur of the phenomena, but also because they harmonise with the probable relative conditions of such periods; for each succeeding accumulation of fresh sedimentary matter would, as before hinted, necessarily tend to repress the power of heat proceeding from within, whether in the form of actual molten matter or of gas and steam. Each great igneous eruption, carrying with it fresh materials for additional deposits to be spread out on the bed of the ocean, would in fact be auxiliary to the repression of similar eruptions in future, by adding new folds to the pre-existing crust which enveloped the central and heated nucleus. The question therefore is, Does Nature teach us, that the most violent dislocations are apparent in our geological phenomena? If (as I firmly believe) she does, and further impresses on us the belief of a former state of paroxysmal turbulence and chemical change, of much deeper rooted intensity and wider range than any to be found in our own period; then the theory of central heat, as propounded by the mathematician, finds its best supporter in the geologist. Nor is this view incompatible with those principles which inculcate the doctrine of the gradual elevation and depression of modern continents. We have recently seen two of our first philosophers maintaining, that a central heat being granted, the necessary result of the increment of fresh matter in one part, and its abstraction from another (as is now taking place), must produce such variations in the conducting media, that the result would be the gradual elevation of some parts of the earth's surface, and the depression of others. Hence, therefore, we infer that those principles which teach us to reason from the operations of the present day, are completely reconcilable with the doctrine of geological catastrophes; for a central heat being admitted, we see in it the source of great former revolutions, as well as of the gradual heavings and depressions of modern times. He who had never extended his research beyond the phenomena of intense violence, so apparent in almost every mountain chain, would scarcely be brought to believe, that the agency by which these changes were accomplished was the very same as that which produces modern vicissitudes. But he who examines the whole range of terrestrial phenomena will acknowledge, that they are all in harmony,—all proceeding from the same source. Geology, therefore, in expounding the former condition of the globe, convinces us that every variation of its surface has been but a step towards the accomplishment of one great end; whilst all such revolutions are commemorated by monuments, which revealing the cause and object of each change, compel us to conclude that the earth can alone have been fashioned into a fit abode for man by the ordinances of Infinite Wisdom."

The Second Part treats of Organic Remains, assuredly the most popular and not the least interesting branch of geology, which, as the author well observes, "reveals to us the extraordinary fact, and without its aid the fact never could have been known, that as the globe

passed from one condition to another, whole races of animals perished, and were succeeded by others with organisations adapted to the altered state of our planet. On this phenomenon is based the fundamental principle of the identification of strata by their imbedded remains; the passage from one deposit to another being marked by a change in the animals which lived and died during the accumulation of each. Thus, although the fossils of any one great series of beds possess a common character, yet those which are found in the lowest and highest strata of a great formation are for the most part dissimilar in species, and often in genera."

Mr. M. goes on to investigate the phenomena connected with the older strata, particularly of the lower carboniferous system, and says:—

"That the fossils of the Silurian system here represented, and amounting in all to about 350 species, are, with the exception of a very few (chiefly doubtful casts), essentially distinct from those of the numerous and well-defined fossils of the carboniferous system; and further, that the old red sandstone which separates these two systems is also characterised by fossils peculiar to it."

He then puts these questions, which explain his position.

"Beginning with the vertebrata, are not the fishes of the old red sandstone as distinct from those of the carboniferous system on the one hand, as from those of the Silurian on the other? M. Agassiz has pronounced that they are so. Are any of the crustaceans, so numerous and well-defined throughout the Silurian rocks, found also in the carboniferous strata? I venture to reply, Not one. Are not the remarkable *cephalopodous mollusca*, the *phragmocerans* and certain forms of *Lituites*, peculiar to the older system? Is there one species of the *Crinoidea* figured in this work known in the carboniferous strata? Has the *Serpuloides longissimus*, or have those singular bodies the *Graptolites*, or, in short, any zoophytes of the Silurian system been detected in the well-examined carboniferous rocks? And in regard to the corals, which are so abundant that they absolutely form large reefs, is not Mr. Lonsdale, who has assiduously compared multitudes of specimens from both systems, of opinion, that there is not more than one species common to the two epochs? If, therefore, it should prove, after all, that a few species of *conchifers* (an order of beings capable, perhaps, more than any other of enduring vicissitude), continued in existence, from the formation of the Silurian rocks to the accumulation of the carboniferous limestone, how can their presence break down the individuality and separation of systems, established upon such a vast preponderance of direct zoological evidence in the other natural classes? Even should a few other *mollusca* in the two systems be considered identical, there is no doubt, that by far the greater number of them which truly belong to rocks rising from beneath the old red sandstone, are distinct from those which inhabit the strata above that system. Such evidences are, therefore, as before mentioned, nothing more than additional supports of the important truth which geology has already established; that each great period of change, during which the surface of the planet was essentially modified, was also marked by the successive production and obliteration of certain races. Let it not, however, be imagined that I wish to inculcate the doctrine of every ancient formation having been tenanted by creatures absolutely peculiar to it. The large natural groups of strata only, or, so to speak, systems, can be thus distinguished. We have,

indeed, ascertained to a great extent, the distribution of organic life in the epochs anterior to our own, and we now know, that with each great increment of newly deposited matter, new animals appeared, and that while some vanished with the lapse of time, others unsuited to sudden changes were destroyed."

With this we are compelled to close these very imperfect illustrations of a very important work, and one which will be found in every scientific library both at home and abroad, in the old world and in the new.

Report on the Geology of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset. By H. De la Beche, F.R.S. &c., Director of the Ordnance Geological Survey. Published by Order of the Lords of the Treasury. 8vo. pp. 648. London, 1839. Longman and Co.

THE science of geology has been very fortunate in England, for it has enlisted so many distinguished men in its pursuit that only a few years have sufficed to raise it to a high and prominent place in general estimation. Among those whose labours and attainments have tended most effectually to elevate it to that position stands the name of Mr. De la Beche, than whom a more assiduous, able, and successful geologist, has not appeared in our own or any other country. And high as his name already stood, this volume will reflect still greater honour upon it, whilst, at the same time, it will throw a clear light upon a district of which the mineral wealth is so enormous, that hardly all the rest of the British empire could so well deserve the patient elucidation of its treasures. The maps, plates, and illustrations are admirable, and all the praise we have bestowed upon the preceding work with equal justice belongs to this, which is one of great national and scientific importance.

A Winter Journey through Russia, the Caucasian Alps, and Georgia; thence across Mount Zagros, &c. into Koordistaun. By Capt. R. Mignan, of the Bombay Army, M.R.A.S. author of "Travels in Chaldaea." 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1839. Bentley.

KOORDISTAUN, singularly situated between the two most powerful despotic empires of the East, has so largely preserved its independence, and is not only interesting from its connexion with ancient history, but from its present condition, that we shall best consult the tastes of our readers, and the cause of the author, if we very slightly refer to the other matters in this work, and look chiefly to what he tells us of that country.

We accordingly pass through Russia in 1829, and all the notices and adventures which Capt. M. relates in his transit, with his lady, two children, and servants. Neither shall Georgia detain us, nor Persia; for, indeed, we have often, and more recently than the captain, traversed these paths; but come at once to our subject.

"Koordistaun presents an immense succession of hill and valley, dells and plains of exhaustless fertility, and mountains towering to nearly the height of Mont Blanc. The top of the great range of Zagros rises upwards of fourteen thousand feet above the level of the ocean. Between the Araxes and the base of this range, high masses of mountain support table-land of greater or lesser breadth, which sometimes widens into broad plains. Where these plains do not occur, the mountains attain their greatest elevation. The Euphrates and Tigris sweep round, and run nearly parallel to these ranges. The great Karducian chain is

cut through by the Tigris, near to the site of the ancient Nineveh, whence both streams enclose the boundless plains of Mesopotamia, or Ull Jezirah, as the Arabs of the country call it, and, uniting at Koorna, or Apamea, fall into the Persian Gulf. The lofty chains which thus traverse and enclose the country of the Karduci, contain many productions of the mineral kingdom. Their treasures still lie buried and unexplored, because this territory is in the hands of barbarians, who are utterly ignorant of the hidden wealth with which nature has endowed it. Many hills contain inexhaustible mines of salt, especially between Van and Ararat. A small lake also exists here, which, during the autumn, is covered with a thick crust of salt. Saltpetre, sulphur, and arsenic, are likewise to be met with, and the soil is deeply impregnated with alum. Near the sources and banks of the rivers and their tributary streams, are mines of auriferous and argentiferous copper; and the rocks in the vicinity of these mines contain veins of the most beautiful and variegated marble and alabaster. The chains are composed of limestone to the north, and granite to the south. Volcanic rocks occur near Aroonia, and there also mineral springs are very frequent. The inferior ranges contain gypsum, coal, iron, and a stratum of white calcareous stone; pumice and whetstones are also met with. On Mount Zagros occurs a stone of extreme brittleness, filled throughout with a blue stratum, which resembles the firoozah,* or turquoise. Argillaceous earths likewise occur, of various qualities and colours. The mountains are clothed with forests, to an elevation of about six thousand feet; above that height, the country is less covered; though, in some of the recesses, forests exist, even in more elevated spots, and, where they reign triumphant, traces of habitations are 'few and far between.' * * *

The geographical division of Koordistaun is nearly as follows:—Koordistaun Proper, comprising the country lying between the degrees of northern latitude, 34° 30' and 39°, and longitude, 41° and 45° 30'; inhabitants, about 500,000; Ardelan, 300,000; Adiabene, 200,000; total number of inhabitants, 1,000,000. Of this population, four-fifths are Soomte Koords; the remainder are composed of Chaldean Christians, who are in alliance with a Koordish chieftain, by name Mustapha Khan, of whom I shall have occasion to speak presently. They are divided into four tribes, the descendants of those Christians who fled from the persecution of Justinian, who are now established and governed by an hereditary priest, and to this day inhabit the recesses of Mount Jidda Daug, whose altitude is little less than the Caucasian range. In computing the population of Koordistaun, and taking into consideration the peculiar habits of the people, we may reckon that a very great portion of the superficies of this country is uninhabited; indeed, no very correct estimate can be formed of the number of its inhabitants. The oppression and cruelties they have endured; the vengeance they have inflicted on their Turkish and their Persian neighbours; and, above all, their retention of independence, from the earliest ages up to the present day,—these circumstances combined, invest this country with a

peculiar interest. The mountainous regions have at no period been under subjection, either to the Turks or to the Persians."

Such is the outline of the country; and, "from time immemorial, Koordistaun has been a continued scene of war, turbulence, and robbery."

Yet our travellers were not ill received:—

"Being unable to procure any forage for the cattle, or even refreshments for ourselves, we left Bogaum long before the dawn of day. Miraddy, the object of our march, lay about thirty-eight miles distant, over a road which appeared very rugged. About noon, we passed a lovely plain, and through it several small gurgling streams meandered, literally matted over with water-cresses. Our servants were quite surprised to see us eat of them so heartily, for they would not even taste any until I repeatedly declared they were most delicious. Previously to our *entrée* into the village, we were met by its chief, who conducted us to his castle, where he ordered his women to give up to us the best room they possessed in the harem court. They instantly set to work clearing away their domestic utensils with the greatest good-humour, and lighted for us a cheerful fire, before which we spread our *nummids* (carpets). These women crowded about Mrs. Mignan and the children with the utmost *empressment*, and accosted me with an air of the greatest cordiality: they had no wish, and certainly no reason to conceal their faces, which were fair and handsome, with large black eyes, and dark flowing hair. They went about entirely unveiled, and possessed no *mauvaise honte*, though it was considered a mark of rudeness to stare at them. Nevertheless, they were evidently much pleased at exciting our attention, and we clearly perceived that vanity was the characteristic of the sex in this, as well as in other countries nearer home. After being served with some delicious cheese made from the milk of sheep, and several excellent flat muffin-shaped cakes of bread, the chieftain of the village invited me to his own quarters, which were situated across an oblong square court-yard. A sheep was slain; and, having been stuffed full of almonds and raisins, was now roasting before a roaring fire, around which several attendants were crouched. We discussed our meal à l'Arabe, and afterwards some of the party got up and danced around the room with great energy. They then chanted a war cry, which our meli-maundar, Seyyud Abdallah, assured me related to their robbing exploits, and to their successes over the Turks and Persians. They also had a regular chorus, in which all occasionally joined, and which pointed at the dishonour of a Koord flying from battle to his tents, where not only the tribe itself, but the very dogs shun the coward—

'None shall wed the flying slave,
'E'en dogs shall bay the dastard knave.'

Seyyud Abdallah declared the whole party were marauders, and that some of them actually boasted of the number of Kuzzilbashies they had shot. This chieftain gave us dried fruits of several kinds, with delicious sweetmeats, and some most excellent sherbet. On the morrow I smoked a chibouque with the village chief, and we then resumed our journey towards Soolmaniah, the capital of Koordistaun."

Not so further on, in ascending a mountain, where "the difficulty of this passage was considerably increased by the conduct of a strong body of Koords, who from the top of the mountain had been watching our approach, and now commenced hurling large stones and fragments of rock upon those bearing our baggage. * * *

Our old Katurjee Bashee, who had all along

been quaking for the safety of his jaded mules, became seriously alarmed. 'Stakhferullah!' he exclaimed, 'there is enough of them to eat us; may the holy prophet Mahommed (blessed be his name!) soothe their fury; ullah ukbar! God is most gracious! Had we only a dozen brave Kuzzilbashies, we might have a chance with them; but, as it is, I shall certainly become a beggar. Ullah kereem! Al kumbuckdt! what dust has fallen on my head! oh, miserable man that I am!' By the time we had reached the top of the mountain, the onward progress of the mules had been completely arrested, and our trunks thrown down upon the snow. The fray now began in real earnest with huge club-sticks, sabres, and matchlocks: the latter being surmounted by a double prong, which was made exactly like an English hay-maker's pitchfork. The enemy soon lost the support of four of their party, who had been felled by 'stout crab-tree,' and were conveyed from the scene of action with broken heads; and the remainder would, in all probability, have given way to this *argumentum baculinum*, where so little was to be gained, had it not been for the presence of two or three of the ring-leaders, who possessed a stubborn and determined spirit, urging on the others to revenge their wounded companions. When my family had alighted from the kajavahs, and I had conducted them to a high bank on the roadside, I loaded my pistols and went amongst the assailants, declaring I would shoot the leader if he did not desist. They then shouted out, 'They are gunsmen: they have guns.' This cooled their rage in a marvellous degree; and, on their retreating to the mountain's edge, we pressed them hard, and succeeded in rolling them over its precipitous sides, whilst the snow shelved down upon their heads, and nearly buried them beneath it."

It will be seen that our author has a little *penchant* for French words and phrases; and he is, besides, rather apt to interrupt his own story by classical illustrations: such, for instance, as that we have just quoted, with references to Cyrus, and Cinxia, and Xenophon, and the 10,000, and Diodorus Siculus, and Marcus Crassus, and Mark Antony!

The descent led them into a lovely country; and the author says,

"To guide us through this *cyran bower*, we hired a Koordish shepherd, who appeared to have just returned from the village of Bannah, and who performed his task most faithfully, being allowed no temptation to do otherwise. During the march, we passed a well-mounted troop of suspicious-looking fellows, who, as they greeted our guide, inquired most particularly after our health, and excited something more than my curiosity. I therefore told our servant, Meerza Hoossain, to ask him if these strangers would have relieved the mules of their loads, had we been fewer in number, or less prepared? 'To be sure,' he replied; 'and we (meaning his own villagers) would do the same. Do you suppose that a Koord has any scruples, when a fair opportunity offers?' This frank avowal was uttered with the greatest *sang froid* imaginable, and created a hearty laugh amongst the Katurjees, who remarked that the guide would have no 'fair opportunity' this trip, so we journeyed on together, highly pleased with our new companion, until the necessity of our acquaintance ceased. A very trifling 'bucksheesh,' for having thus profited by his *connaissance du pays*, satisfied him."

The capital is a poor place:—

"Soolmaniah is most romantically situated on the northern bank of the Diale (the Delos),

* "The natives say that the name *firoozah* was given to this stone by Firooz-shah. Anar, near Nishapour, in Khorasau, is the best turquoise mine in the world. These stones vary greatly in colour; but all, except the pure, are considered of little value. A Persian assured me, that the turquoise of Nishapour changed its colour to green or white, if kept in a box of musk, or if exposed to any great heat."

in a rich, extensive, and well-watered valley, irregularly formed by the base of the surrounding mountains. It is supposed to be on the site of the ancient Siozuros, *vel* Shehrazour. The city, unlike most Mohammedan towns, is un-walled; its houses are flat-roofed, low, and well secured against the cold and snows of this elevated region; but its streets, like all Oriental towns, are irregular, narrow, and dirty, though its climate is decidedly fine, and the inhabitants, who approach to the number of twenty-five thousand, are hardy, active, and robust. Their expressions of countenance are, however, harsh, and their complexions dark. The government of Soolimaniah is administered by a pasha, who is by birth a Koord, subject to neither Turk nor Persian. To please the Russians he has occasionally sent a present in cash to the Prince Royal of Persia, and Field-Marshal Paskewitch is desirous of taking him under his especial protection, that in case of need he may be induced to furnish cavalry to harass, by their sudden and repeated incursions, the inhabitants of those countries by which they are bounded.* For such a duty they are eminently fitted. The military force for the defence of the town does not exceed two thousand men. About a fourth of that number are often in attendance at the palace, which is the pasha's residence. It is a mean and dilapidated-looking pile, composed of spacious courts and extensive enclosures. The trade of the place is very inconsiderable, and is entirely in the hands of a few Armenians, who are the agents for some wealthy Baghdad merchants. They send gall-nuts, gum, manna, dried fruits, nuts, tobacco, and many other productions of the country, down to Baghdad, receiving in exchange a few Indian commodities, which are conveyed up by the Tigris from Basorah. They also supply all the wants of the migratory tribes, receiving in payment the produce of their flocks and herds, which they either use, resell on the spot, or export."

We conclude with a few further miscellaneous and characteristic extracts:—

"The women of this country are neither im-mured within the harem walls, nor compelled to wear the head or face-veil; and, as regards freedom of speech and action, they are on a perfect equality with the ladies of Europe. * * * The Koords, like all other nations, differ in their taste regarding the fair sex: with them, as with the Turks, a redundant plumpness is sought after and honoured, and is considered the greatest trait of beauty. It is natural enough, therefore, for the ladies to vie with each other in acquiring a superiority in this particular; they accordingly eat all kinds of sweet, meats, dried and candied fruits, hulwah, manna, and several other vegetable substances grated down to a powder, in order that they may attain the utmost amplitude of Koordish ideas. A Koordish chieftain, after describing to me the beauty of his intended bride, as the colour of a thousand flowers, and her charms as the perfume which exhales from the 'attar-gul,' said, with the utmost seriousness, 'She is as large, sir, as an elephant!' He considered this comparison the very acme of perfection. A regulation girdle would be quite superfluous in this country to measure the ladies' waists, though Kemper mentions an officer among the suite of the shah of Persia, whose duty it was at stated periods to measure the beautiful forms of the ladies of the harem, and if any of them exceeded the regulated size, they were instantly placed on short

commons.' Kemper calls this 'holder of the girdle,' *forma corporis estimator*. * * * The people are habitually abstemious, subsisting on the coarsest bread and manna, which latter they use instead of sugar; and when meat is introduced at their meals, it has seldom undergone any further culinary preparation than that of boiling in plain water. They are extremely dirty in their habits, and in this particular cannot be compared either to the Turks or the Persians. Their occasional ablutions do not remove the evils attendant on the length of time they wear their clothes. In fact, they scarcely ever change, but permit their garments to drop piecemeal from their bodies. * * * The language spoken at Soolimaniah is a mixture of Turkish, Arabic, Persian, and even Hindoo-stanee. The people profess the religion of Mohammed, but know nothing whatever of its doctrine. Some of them are called 'Yezideah'; but this is a distinct nomadic tribe, living chiefly by themselves, and ranging the whole country between this city and Merdin. These people have a religion in which they do homage to his satanic majesty, as a prince and servant of the Most High God; and, unlike the Mahomedans, they are by no means tenacious of the chastity of their wives and daughters. They maintain that, as the devil exerts great sway on earth, he ought to be treated with every respect, and as they wish to make friends wherever they go, they divide their homage between the powers of light and those of darkness. They lead a pastoral and predatory life, and are, proverbially, the most daring robbers in all Koor-distaan. * * * The attachment of the Koords to their chieftains is indescribably strong, and the influence of these chiefs over their tribe equally so. If one is ever slain in war, it is never forgiven nor forgotten. They carry on an everlasting feud, never ceasing until they have had their 'blood revenge.'"

And here we close our chapter from Captain Mignan's various and entertaining work.

Lord Brougham's Dissertations, &c.

[Second notice: conclusion.]

HAVING offered a few remarks on the first volume of this work, it might seem careless if we dismissed the second without some passing notice, though the topics it embraces are less apposite to our literary task. It commences with that most difficult of all problems, the "origin of evil," and, after pointing out the mistaken and ineffectual attempts to explain it, proceeds (as we think) only a little way in solving the question. The Manichean doctrine of the world being ruled by two Principles, the one good and the other evil, is certainly untenable; but it was, and is, a very natural hypothesis. Who that ever saw storm and sunshine, winter and summer, night and day, pain and pleasure, but must readily fall into the belief that there were two antagonist powers at work upon the fate of man? But then the argument arises, that if this were true, these powers must be equal, since, if one were stronger than the other, the weakest would be conquered and put down; and if they were equal, says Lord Brougham, "and always acting against each other, there could be nothing whatever done, neither good nor evil; the universe would be at a stand still; or rather no act of creation could ever have been performed, and no existence could be conceived beyond that of the two antagonist principles." His lordship goes on to demonstrate the futility of the *a priori* reasoning, hitherto upheld as the best answer to this theory, by Archbishop King, Bishop Law, Tillotson, and

other high authorities, and shews that they either avoid the question or fail altogether in setting it at rest. In the end, his lordship confesses that the solution only admits of approximation and discussion of limits; and contends that human ignorance, both as regards the natural and moral system of the universe, may render us incapable of distinguishing what is really good and really evil, which we should comprehend if we had a perfect knowledge of the whole.

"The evil which exists (he says), or that which we suppose to be evil, not only is of a kind and a magnitude requiring inconceivably less power and less skill than the admitted good of the creation; it also bears a very small proportion in amount; quite as small a proportion as the cases of unknown or undiscoverable design bear to those of acknowledged and proved contrivance. Generally speaking, the preservation and the happiness of sensitive creatures appears to be the great object of creative exertion and conservative providence. The expanding of our faculties, both bodily and mental, is accompanied with pleasure; the exercise of those powers is almost always attended with gratification; all labour so acts as to make rest peculiarly delicious; much of labour is enjoyment; the gratification of those appetites by which both the individual is preserved and the race is continued, is highly pleasurable to all animals; and it must be observed that, instead of being attracted by grateful sensations to do any thing requisite for our good or even our existence, we might have been just as certainly urged by the feeling of pain, or the dread of it, which is a kind of suffering in itself. Nature, then, resembles the lawgiver, who, to make his subjects obey, should prefer holding out rewards for compliance with his commands rather than denounce punishments for disobedience. But nature is yet more kind; she is gratuitously kind; she not only prefers inducement to threat or compulsion, but she adds more gratification than was necessary to make us obey her calls. How well might all creation have existed and been continued, though the air had not been balmy in spring, or the shade and the spring refreshing in summer, had the earth not been enamelled with flowers, and the air scented with perfumes! How needless for the propagation of plants was it that the seed should be enveloped in fruits the most savoury to our palate, and if those fruits serve some other purpose, how foreign to that purpose was the formation of our nerves so framed as to be soothed or excited by their flavour! We here perceive design, because we trace adaptation. But we at the same time perceive benevolent design, because we perceive gratuitous and supererogatory enjoyment bestowed. Thus, too, see the care with which animals of all kinds are tended from their birth. The mother's instinct is not more certainly the means of securing and providing for her young, than her gratification in the act of maternal care is great and is also needless for making her perform that duty. The grove is not made vocal during pairing and incubation, in order to secure the laying or the hatching of eggs; for if it were as still as the grave, or were filled with the most discordant croaking, the process would be as well performed. So, too, mark the care with which injuries are remedied by what has been correctly called the *vis medicatrix*. Is a muscle injured? Suppuration takes place, the process of granulation succeeds, and new flesh is formed to supply the gap, or if that is less wide, a more simple healing process knits together the severed parts. Is a bone injured? A process commences by which an ex-

* "A Koordish chieftain assured Fraser, that if a thousand Europeans of any nation made their appearance amongst them, twenty thousand Koords would immediately rise and join them."

traordinary secretion of bony matter takes place, and the void is supplied. Nay, the irreparable injury of a joint gives rise to the formation of a new hinge, by which the same functions may be not inconveniently, though less perfectly, performed. Thus, too, recovery of vigour after sickness is provided for by increased appetite; but there is here superadded, generally, a feeling of comfort and lightness, an enjoyment of existence so delightful, that it is a common remark how nearly this compensates the sufferings of the illness. In the economy of the mind it is the same thing. All our exertions are stimulated by curiosity, and the gratification is extreme of satisfying it. But it might have been otherwise ordered, and some painful feeling might have been made the only stimulant to the acquisition of knowledge. So, the charm of novelty is proverbial; but it might have been the unceasing cause of the most painful alarms. Habit renders every thing easy; but the repetition might have only increased the annoyance. The loss of one organ makes the others more acute. But the partial injury might have caused, as it were, a general paralysis. 'Tis thus that Paley is well justified in exclaiming, 'It is a happy world after all!' The pains and the sufferings, bodily and mental, to which we are exposed, if they do not sink into nothing, at least retreat within comparatively narrow bounds; the ills are hardly seen when we survey the great and splendid picture of worldly enjoyment or ease."

We have quoted this passage because it is beautiful, but we cannot, at the same time, assent to its being convincing. Where is the pleasurable expansion of the mental faculties in millions of savages who inhabit the globe? Where is the delicious rest to the millions who toil from the cradle to the grave, without an intermission worthy of a moment's regard? Where is the balmy spring, the refreshing summer, the flower-enamelled earth, and the perfumed air, in the African, Asiatic, and American deserts, and the ice-bound regions of the northern and southern hemispheres? Where are the fruit-enveloped seeds of these sterile lands, occupying so extensive a portion of our world? And then, with regard to the *vis medicatrix*, the closing of wounds, and the knitting of bones, the recovery of vigour after sickness, and the formation of new hinges for our joints; is it not obvious, that it would have been better for us not to have been wounded, not to have had our limbs fractured, not to have suffered the pains of rheumatism, or ague, or fever, nor the pangs of an irreparable injury (though it seems it may be repaired), and that our restoration after all is but an indifferent solace for previous misery, with which, for aught we can tell, we might as well not have been afflicted. It is like what we remember reading in the newspapers of the dreadful loss of a ship of war in the Bay of Biscay, where between six and seven hundred wretched beings met a miserable death by fire, and in agonizing attempts to escape in the overcrowded boats, and the accounts summed up, in the conventicle slang, about the merciful dispensation and providence, which permitted fifty-eight individuals to save themselves from the blazing wreck. Well may Lord Brougham add, "But the existence of considerable misery is undeniable," though, in his opinion, it is much exaggerated by the vulgar and sceptical.

Upon this grand proposition we hardly know what to say. It is not easy to determine the *quantum*, either of evil or of good, throughout the human species; or to tell whether in the life of any man there is a greater proportion of

suffering or enjoyment. If it were not to perplex the matter, we think it might be argued with much plausibility and effect, that, for one hour's real pleasure and actual happiness tasted by any one human being in existence (more blessed than his fellows) out of five thousand, he must, and does, endure many hours of pain and sorrow. But we are not going to contend for the supremacy of a Malignant Principle!!! We would rather not worship Typhon, or Ahrimanes, or Oromazes; and are convinced, were it possible for human beings to cultivate and exercise the benevolent feelings of their nature more, and indulge their wicked and hurtful passions less, we should have greater cause to acknowledge a beneficent creation and continued beneficent superintendence. As it is, all we can do is to abjure the Epicurean dogmas, and look for the solution of the mystery in "another and a better world," "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest!" And, indeed, towards his conclusion, Lord Brougham appears to reason himself into these views, for he writes:—

"Taking both worlds together—for certainly were our views limited to the present sublunary state, we may well affirm that no solution whatever could even be imagined of the difficulty—if we are never again to live; if those we here loved are for ever lost to us; if our faculties can receive no further expansion; if our mental powers are only trained and improved to be extinguished at their acme—then indeed are we reduced to the melancholy and gloomy dilemma of the Epicureans; and evil is confest to checker, nay almost to cloud over, our whole lot, without the possibility of comprehending why, or of reconciling its existence with the supposition of a Providence at once powerful and good."

A short paper on Conflicting Instincts, and Conflicting Contrivances generally, follows that upon which we have made these few comments; and this again is followed by another on the doctrine of Ubiquity: in both of which there is much interesting matter. An Analysis of Fossil Osteology, and the application to natural theology, and an Essay on Newton's "Principia," complete this remarkable publication; which, whether we regard its subjects or the character and endowments of its author, is pre-eminently entitled to the most attentive consideration.

A Defence of Paley's Moral Philosophy, in Answer to the Objections of Mr. Whewell and Professor Sedgwick. By the Rev. Christopher Nevile, Trin. Coll. Camb. 12mo. pp. 178. London, 1839. Ridgway.

THIS is a very able defence of some of the opinions of Paley, which, the author maintains (with some degree of truth, we think), have not been quite fairly interpreted, or rather have been carried out, in their supposed consequences, in order to justify the severe reprehension bestowed upon them. Among these, the most prominent is the doctrine of Expediency, certainly a dangerous one, and likely to lead us widely astray; and that other *questio vexata*, whether Conscience or the Moral Sense be innately implanted in the mind of man. As we cannot enter into this discussion, it is enough for us to say that, even against the strong men with whom he has entered the lists, Mr. Nevile's treatise resembles a tough spear in the hands of a sturdy and accomplished combatant.

The Zenana, and Minor Poems. By L. E. L. With a Memoir by Emma Roberts. Pp. 297. London, 1839. Fisher and Co.

THIS is a selection of some of L. E. L.'s

sweetest poetry which has appeared in Fisher's Annual Scrap-Book. The memoir by Miss Roberts is rather meagre, but paints a portion of the life of her lamented friend with a just, kind, and good feeling, such as her amiable qualities were so well calculated to inspire in all who, at any time, had the happiness to enjoy her domestic or intimate companionship. Miss Roberts was an inmate in the same house with Miss Landon, for a period, soon after her earlier publications had created a great sensation in the reading world, and, as we have said, describes this part of her career with truth and interest; but there is nothing of her first opening powers, the upspringing of her almost infant genius, and the intoxicating circumstances which attended, but could not spoil, her irresistible progress. Neither is Miss Roberts fortunate in her later statements, though it is not the time to point out what is erroneous, or offer any opinions upon the subject.

As a volume of beautiful poetry, this selection deserves a place wherever true poetry and the better affections of our nature are admired and loved.

The Poetical Works of L. E. Landon. 4 vols. London, 1839. Longman and Co.

THIS is a new and charming edition of the "Improvvisatrice," "The Troubadour," "The Golden Violet," and "The Venetian Bracelet," with the numerous shorter poems with which they were accompanied. Embellished by engravings after McClise, J. M. Wright, C. Pyne, and Howard, they embody so much of all that was best of the author's compositions, that till a complete edition of her works can be produced, they must occupy the foremost place in public estimation.*

On the Necessity of Protection to the Agriculturalists, &c. By Lewis Kennedy, Esq., author of the "Tenancy of Land in Great Britain." Pp. 64. London, 1839. Ridgways, Wrights.

PARLIAMENT having determined to exclude the laborious and uncertain examination of evidence at the bar of either house, on the subject of the corn-laws, on the ground that all the facts and data are sufficiently known; it becomes the more expedient to direct attention to such publications as the present, where great statistical knowledge is embodied in distinct forms, and the mind of a writer of much practical experience devoted to the elucidation of this important question. Mr. Kennedy contends that not only the agricultural labourer, but all classes of manufacturing operatives (as workmen are now styled), would be deeply injured by the repeal of the protecting duties on corn. He held and published the same opinions in 1828: but as our road does not lie through the intricate mazes of political economy, or the tortuous paths of party politics, we will content ourselves with quoting a single, but, as it appears to us, striking illustration of the writer's arguments:—

"The Consequences and Danger to the Labourers and Working Classes by throwing out of Cultivation any large Proportion of the United Kingdom.—It is endeavoured to exemplify this by a parish with which I am well acquainted, where there are 1573 acres of convertible land at 23s. per acre (on which there has been an average deduction of 20 per cent

* Among other dear reminiscences, we may mention that Mr. Schloss has not only adorned his *Bijou* for the present year with the very minute, but not unfaithful portraits, set in the lid of the case in or-molu, but has formed a delightful case, similarly embellished, in which the four years' *Bijoux* edited by Miss Landon, are framed together.

for several years past); one-half of this is arable, and a proportion of a thin quality, and employs a population in labourers and artisans for making agricultural implements, &c., of at least 262 persons, men, women, and children, actually living in the parish. Now, the loss consequent upon throwing out of cultivation one-third of this arable land, that is, 262 acres (and it is impossible that it could be continued in cultivation without protection), would be a diminution of labour to the extent of 87 persons!! We will suppose 27 to remain for managing the land thrown out of cultivation into rough pasture, leaving 60 persons to be otherwise disposed of or employed:—explaining this by figures, it stands thus:—

Number of acres in the parish 1573, of which half is pasture, 786 acres, and the other half is arable, viz.—
Half the parish 786 acres.

One-third of half being 262 acres, thus become uncultivated land.

One person to 3 acres .. 87 persons thrown out of employment upon the one-third arable.

Supposing 27 persons employed on the one-third, when turned into rough pasture.

Leaves 60 persons, who lose their work on the 262 acres.

It appears, therefore, if in this parish of 1573 acres 60 people are thrown out of employment, of these 12 probably will fall upon the poor's funds, and consequently be chargeable to the parish; 12 probably starved and annihilated; and 36 would be driven out to compete for work with the manufacturing classes, or contend with their already super-numerary brethren upon the cultivated land of the United Kingdom, reduced by eight millions of acres!!! Thus there would be, at least, from the one-third of the arable land of the kingdom not being cultivated as at present, 1,773,680 persons thrown out of employment, and to be otherwise disposed of:—

One-fifth, or 354,736 to be supported by poor funds.
Ditto or 354,736 to be starved, or to emigrate.
Three-fifths 1,064,208 to procure work by manufactures.

Total 1,773,680;

Thereby lessening the number to be employed by nearly two millions, and the land cultivated by eight millions of acres! We ask, then, would not the system of free importation of corn reduce most seriously the number of hands wanted and wages? Secondly,—the farmer will have his capital reduced to value at least one-half, and his profits diminished accordingly. The luxuries in clothes, furniture, and foreign articles of consumption, tea, &c., which have become necessities to himself and family, must be dispensed with, and his payments to the poor, tithe, &c., and his rent, all reduced to the standard of the value of his produce, or, more probably, the farm taken by the proprietor himself. Thirdly, the landlord, who, of course, must have his rent diminished, and if his incumbrances, fixed by the law of the land upon his estates, are not proportionately altered, in many instances he will have little or no income; and where it may be otherwise, he must either live wholly in the country or abroad, and give up those expensive establishments which form a great source of the business, and consequently, the riches of the tradesmen in the different large towns or capital.

The operative and mechanic ought duly to weigh this matter, before he is hurried away headlong by a specious policy, and one most destructive to his interests; for it is clear, by the shewing of the manufacturers themselves, that their great object in the repeal of the protecting duties to the agriculturist, is, by cheapness of provisions, to obtain the power to compete more

effectually with foreign markets. This can only be done by a reduction of wages to the operative classes, and who then would be the sufferers? who the gainers? Let them answer for themselves, if the working classes like to risk such a fearful expedient, and to throw themselves upon the tender mercies of those men who would not even shorten the period of labour to the helpless children in their manufacturing, when it was proved beyond contradiction that their healths were destroyed, and they were made cripples for life by such oppressive toil. Let us also ask, for what was the system continued? That a greater quantity of goods might be produced, and their gains be the larger. Let the operatives again look back, and inquire at what periods their distresses were greatest from the want of work and low prices; they will surely find those times to be in the years of cheap corn, or the following years. Let them also inquire into the condition of those countries where corn is cheap and abundant.* First, does the labourer there get commensurate wages, so as to permit him to enjoy better lodging, food, or clothing, than similar artisans, operatives, or labourers, in this country, or even in Ireland? Inquiry will convince him that the contrary is the fact. It is notorious, that the labourers and artisans in those countries are the most wretchedly paid and clothed of any in Europe; it is therefore the regularity of work and good wages which are to produce his comfort and happiness, and this the writer confidently and conscientiously believes, is only to be found in a steady and continually improving home-market. Thus when compared, any other notion is trifling and delusory; as the foreign does not bear above a tenth of the trade of our home-markets; our foreign exports vary from forty to fifty millions per annum, and our home trade is computed at five or six hundred millions."

Thoughts on the Present Crisis of the Canadas, and on the Policy of a Legislative Union between the two Colonies, &c. By the Right Hon. Sir R. W. Horton, Bart., G.C.H. Pp. 13. London, 1839. Murray.
Ireland and Canada, supported by Local Evidence. Pp. 78. The same.

THE first of these is a preface to Sir Wilmot Horton's able and important pamphlet, reviewed in our No. 1149; and the last an almost equally interesting exposition of the beneficial effects, both to Ireland and Canada, produced by emigration from the former and settlement in the latter being properly carried on and encouraged. Well does this deserve the consideration of statesmen and legislators.

With regard to the *Thoughts on the Present Crisis*, all we shall add to our former opinion is that it would have been most fortunate for England and her North American colonies had Sir Wilmot Horton's views been entertained for practical purposes at the time he brought them forward. We might probably have been saved a Rebellion and the expense of Millions. We trust it is not now too late to cure the evil which has arisen.

The Youth of Shakspeare; or, Love and Genius. By the Author of "Shakspeare and his Friends." 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1839. Colburn.

THE talent of the writer has been acknowledged, and we presume the success of his preceding

* "Is it probable that such a quantity of corn as was laying in bond in 1834, under the present graduated scale of duties, and ready at the duty of 1s. to be made use of by the public, will be secured by a fixed duty? where would be the inducement to store it, when the duty was always the same?"

work has encouraged to try back on the same subject, and direct his efforts to an earlier illustration of Shakspeare and his times. With regard to the latter, borrowing the dialect of the drama of the period, the author has acquitted himself pretty much as before; but with regard to Shakspeare, the mind is so accustomed to dwell upon him as a transcendent and super-human being, that no art or skill can make him move, breathe, and act naturally as a common man among common people. We give an example, premising that Mabel, the daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy, has been carried off, in spite of an effort of the youthful poet to rescue her. He is felled to the earth, and found, bleeding and senseless, by Sir T. Lucy and his domestics.

"In the meanwhile, William Shakspeare, with all the lanterns bearing upon his face, was looking upon those around him, greatly bewildered, yet beginning to have some confused ideas of where he was, and what brought him there. Nevertheless, the faces, as far as he could distinguish, were unfamiliar to him. He felt weak, and ever and anon gave a strong shudder, as though his blood was chilled by so long lying in the dew and the night air. 'Methinks he hath on him something of an ague,' observed Dame Lucy. 'Could we get him home with us, now, some of my julep would do him famous good service, I warrant you.' 'Humph!' cried Sir Thomas, gazing upon the stranger with a terrible penetrating look, upon hearing of this hint of the good dame, backed by assurances of its efficacy from each of the serving-men. 'An' it please you, sweet lady,' said the youthful Shakspeare, faintly addressing Dame Lucy, emboldened to it by the evidence he had just heard of her consideration for him, 'I beseech you tell me, am I not still in the park of his good worship, Sir Thomas Lucy?' 'That are you, beyond all question,' replied she very courteously, for she was well pleased with the civility with which the question had been put to her. 'Ay, you be just upon the very middle of Fairmead Grove, my young master,' added one of the men. 'I thought I could not help being at the same place,' observed the youth. 'But how didst come to that place, and what dost do at that place at so late an hour?' asked the justice, in a style that savoured wondrously of a disposition in him to doubt the honesty of the person he questioned. Thereupon William Shakspeare, without acquainting any with the reason of his visit to the park, told the knight how he had been a witness to the carrying off of Mabel by two villains, and how, when striving to stop one, he was felled to the earth by the other. 'So!' exclaimed Sir Thomas, looking with more severity than ever, 'thou hast got a fine story; but I doubt 'twill do thee any good at assize.' Just as the knight had uttered this, the youth gave a sudden start upon noting for the first time his hands were covered with blood; which discovery, and the manner of his behaviour at that moment, was well observed by the justice. 'Ha!' cried he, 'how didst get thyself so dabbled? Dost tell that cozening tale to me when thy hands and face bear evidence thou hast murdered our Mabel?' 'Murdered her!' exclaimed William, in extreme astonishment. 'Believe me I would much rather have died in her rescue.' 'I believe thee, fellow!' cried the justice, with extreme emphasis. 'O my life I do believe thee to be a most notorious, horrible villain! But how didst get thyself in so suspicious a way? answer me that. The truth, fellow,—the truth!' 'As for what I see on my hand,' observed the youth, 'I am as much

surprised at it as yourself can be; but, on reflection, methinks 'tis easy to be accounted for.' 'Is't indeed?' replied the knight. 'Marry, I doubt it hugely.' 'Doubtless the blow I received hath made a wound,' continued the other. 'And holding my aching head awhile, hath brought my hand to the state you see.' 'Heart o' me! here be a wound indeed, master!' cried Sampson, closely examining the head of the suspected person by the aid of his lantern. 'By'r lady, and so there is!' added Dame Lucy. 'I would he were where I could apply to it some of my famous julep: 'tis the sovereignest thing on earth for a green wound.' With the friendly assistance of the serving-men, with whom there was not a doubt remaining of his perfect innocence, William Shakspeare stood upon his feet, and presently missed the book he had been studying before he fell asleep under the tree. The justice, somewhat perplexed in his notions, stood regarding him with a most scrutinising look. 'What dost want looking about so?' inquired he. 'A book, an' it please your worship,' answered the other. 'A book of sweet poems I was intent upon studying, before I beheld her you called Mabel being carried away, screaming, in the arms of a villain.' 'I did kick my foot against something not a moment since,' said Dame Lucy: 'perchance that may be it.' Hearing this, the serving-men and keepers looked carefully about with their lanterns. 'Thou saidst nought about her screaming just now,' observed the justice sternly, upon whom this addition came with a very marvellous suspiciousness. 'But tell us who thou art—thy name, fellow,—thy name?' 'My name is William Shakspeare,' answered the youth. 'What! John Shakspeare's son of Stratford?' asked Sir Thomas, quickly. 'The same, an' it please your worship.' 'Then 'tis clear—'tis manifest—'tis most absolute and undeniable, fellow!' exclaimed the justice, with a severity greater than all he had yet shewn. 'Mass, I thought I could not suspect thee without warrantable assurance. Thy name proves it. If thou hast not committed this foul murder, I will be sworn an ass all the rest of my days. Thou hast a most discreditable name, fellow. I know not a name of such ill repute that can be found any where. 'Tis a bad name; and being a bad name must needs be an ill name; and being an ill name cannot help being a name that a man shall chance to go to the hangman with.' 'Here's the book, sure enough,' cried one of the serving-men. 'Book me no books,' said the knight sharply, whose remembrance of what had been told him by Master Buzzard made him careless of this new proof of the youth's innocence. 'Take him away! I will look into this matter with more strictness. God's precious, so notorious a name no man ever had! But let me examine this same book of which he hath spoken so confidently.' Having got it in his hand, the justice had a lantern held to him, and scrutinised it very narrowly. 'Ha! O' my life I thought as much!' added he, looking from the book to the supposed murderer. 'Thou hast stolen it! Here is in it the name of Sir Marmaduke de Largesse.' 'He lent it me, as he hath done many others,' replied William Shakspeare. 'He lend thee, fellow!' cried the knight disdainfully. 'A person of his quality lend books to so horrible low a person as the son of John Shakspeare! How dost dare put so impudent an assertion on a justice o' the peace? Mass, 'tis manifest thou art a most thorough villain by thy name—'tis as clear thou hast stolen this book, and doubtless many others by thy professions—and there is no

doubt thou hast done a foul murder by thy being in the neighbourhood at the time the wench was missing, and found here under such suspicious circumstances. Bring him along, Sampson! Thou art my close prisoner. I charge thee escape on thy peril.' Our young student, to his exceeding astonishment, found himself taken into custody; but to be accused of destroying that exquisite fair creature who had so long been the exclusive subject of his sweetest meditations, appeared to him so unnatural a thing, he could scarce believe it possible it could be thought of for a single moment. Confused as he was by the effects of the blow, and still more bewildered by the behaviour of Sir Thomas Lucy, his apprehensions for the safety of the gentle Mabel completely thrust aside every thing like fear for himself, and all the way to the house he did nothing but think of the possible dangers she might be exposed to in the hands of those desperate villains he had beheld carrying of her off. When he arrived at the mansion, he was led up stairs into a room where there was no possibility of escaping; and Dame Lucy presently came and washed his wound, applied to it some of her famous julep, and put on it a clean bandage; for although, as a wife, she would not for a moment doubt of the correctness of her husband's opinion, she could not allow such an opinion, bad as it was, to interfere with the wounded youth's receiving the advantage of her skill in remedies."

We will not interfere with the story, but leave its intricacies to the lovers of all romantic incidents and mysteries.

The Architectural Magazine; a Journal of Improvement in Architecture, Building, and Furnishing, and in the various Arts and Trades connected therewith. Conducted by J. C. Loudon, F.L.S., &c. Complete in 5 vols. 8vo. with numerous Engravings. London, 1839. Longman and Co.

THERE are three qualities that eminently distinguish all the works written or edited by Mr. Loudon; comprehensiveness, condensation, and a multiplicity of engravings. To none of his works do these characteristics apply with greater force than to the *Architectural Magazine*, which is a miscellaneous assemblage of articles on every subject at all connected with building and furnishing.

This immense variety of subjects, and the number and beauty of the engravings, recommend the work, even as one of entertainment; and though, of course, from the manner of its publication, it is the work of many hands, a unity of purpose runs through the whole. This purpose comprises two points; viz. to make architecture interesting to the general reader, and to induce young architects to think and to regard their art, not merely as an affair of rules and compasses, but as a subject on which their reasoning faculties may be exercised. Some excellent papers by Mr. Loudon himself, "On those Principles of Composition in Architecture which are common to all the Fine Arts," will serve as an example of what we allude to. Our architects too often are mere copyists; and what they copy, though excellent in itself, is often as ridiculously applied as the sailor's trowsers, which the New Zealander, who had obtained them, wore round his neck, as a new species of mantle.

Among the entertaining parts of the work, we may refer to the architectural tour of Mr. Humphreys, in the last volume, which is remarkable for its originality of thought and expression; and to the remarks on the churches

and palaces of Rome, by the same author; to the elegant, but somewhat fanciful papers of Kata Phusin (a lover of nature); and to the clever but caustic remarks of Candidus, which are sprinkled through the volumes, and which, though excellent as a seasoning, would be somewhat too pungent if taken altogether as a meal.

We shall now give a few extracts, though of course they can do little to shew the general style of the work, as it necessarily differs, according to the nature of the topics on which it treats. The following is from an article in the first volume, on the impositions to which gentlemen are exposed who find that they have been overcharged when they come to "settle their builder's account." In these cases, the usual method of proceeding is for each party to call in a surveyor; and the two surveyors meet to make out an account of the works done.

"We will suppose the account that they have to settle is a plumber's bill. The first article is 18 cwt. of milled lead. The plumber's surveyor requires 25s. per cwt.; the surveyor for the opposite party remonstrates, and points out to him that the prime cost was 15s.; the other replies that 25s. is the customary price, and that he cannot take less. To convince his opponent, he opens an old measuring book, and shews that 25s. has been charged in an account that he settled on behalf of Mr. Getall with Mr. Easy, the surveyor, some years before; and he again repeats that it is the custom to charge 25s., and that he cannot deviate from it. In the same way he charges 1s. per foot for pipe that only cost 4d., and 1s. per lb for solder that only cost 5d.; and so he goes on in the same ratio with all other articles in the bill. After charging so extortionately for the time and materials for making a joint to a pipe, he has the conscience to ask, in addition, 2s. 6d. for that joint, though he cannot tell why he does so, except that it is the custom," &c.

What can the poor client do? He finds no redress is to be obtained from the surveyors, and he goes to law. We shall see what is the consequence.

"Plaintiff A and defendant B are at issue upon an account for works executed. The witnesses of A state that the work is done in a very superior manner. One witness swears that the work is fairly worth 1544l.; and another witness, to support him, swears the fair value is 1630l. Then come the defendant's witnesses, who state that the work is very badly executed, and done in a very improper manner: one of them asserts that the outside value of the plaintiff's work is 930l., and another surveyor says he makes the value 935l. Now, what are the judge and jury, who know no more about a building account than a boy of seven years old, to do in such a case? They are surprised and astonished that respectable men can be so very wide in their values; and what is the result? Why, they take the several amounts as given in evidence, add them together, and divide the amount by the number of witnesses: accordingly, the result in the above case would be, that a verdict would be given for 1257l.!!

We shall conclude by quoting from an article which is continued through all the volumes, and entitled "Architectural Maxims."

"Profusion of Ornament in an elevation, without any simple principle of arrangement being obvious to the eye, produces confusion. This is more or less the case with the exterior elevations of many Gothic cathedrals."

"An ancient Building, known to be beautiful, is often copied and recopied in situations that have no reference to the original locality

and uses of the structure. The architect is pleased with his copy, because his mind is full of the beautiful original; while the public, who do not understand it, conclude that it must be beautiful, because it is placed there by the authority of a man whose taste, from his employment by government, or the nobility, they suppose to be excellent."

"In *Architecture, as in other Arts of Taste*, the eye is frequently pleased without the mind being able to assign a reason. The effect is produced, but the cause is not immediately seen. No architect can be said to understand a building, and no critic to be competent to pass a judgment on it, who cannot refer every effect to its cause."

"In *Judging of Buildings*, the uneducated man speaks from his feelings; and the partially educated man refers to rules. The master, on the other hand, also judges by his feelings; but his feelings are cultivated by study and long-continued observation: the feelings are thus brought to act in unison with the judgment."

"In *Bookcases, Wardrobes*, and all similar articles, the space between three feet and seven feet from the ground is all that ought to be appropriated to shelves; as it is only between these points that a person can conveniently reach any thing. All above and below these points, if used at all, should be cupboards for bulky articles seldom wanted."

"Doors should be hung on the side nearest the fire, whether they are in the same wall, or at right angles with it; otherwise they will draw out the smoke every time they are used."

"*Unity of Forms and Lines*.—In every building, in order to preserve unity of expression, there ought not only to be prevalent the same forms, but the same character of lines. In correctly Grecian architecture, the forms extend in length, the prevailing lines are horizontal; in the pointed style, the forms exceed in height, and the prevailing lines are perpendicular to the horizon."

"If *Blank Windows* are ever allowable in original compositions, it can only be where they form part of a system of windows. To introduce them where they form no part of such a system—that is, where there are no real windows at all in the elevation, as in the exterior elevation of the Bank of England, and in the front of the National Gallery at Charing Cross—is contrary to every sound principle of architectural composition."

"*Pediments*.—There are few things more objectionable in Grecian or Roman architecture than that of placing a pediment where it could not, by any possibility, be on a large scale the end of a roof, or on a small scale the protection to a door or window."

"*Imitation and Invention*.—Architecture, as an art of mere imitation, may be judged of by rules and precedents; but, as an art of invention, it must be judged of by general principles. In imitating an old castle, priory, or abbey, in a modern villa, all the peculiarities, and even faults of the originals, may be copied, in order to keep up the illusion; but in composing an original design in the castle or abbey styles, the general forms, details, and manner of composition, require only to be attended to."

We have now only to recommend all persons who feel an interest in architecture, and more, all persons who desire comfortable dwellings, to procure this work; and we are certain that they will find the money expended in its purchase amply repaid, the first time they have occasion to apply any of the many very excellent passages it contains.

An Essay on the Neo-Druidic Heresy in Britannia. Part the First. By the Author of "Britannia after the Romans." 4to. London, 1838. Bohn.

It was our wish to have noticed in detail the contents of this very original volume, but the impracticability of doing justice to the learning and novelty which it displays, within the limits to which we are necessarily confined, has obliged us to abandon such intention, and confine ourselves to terms of general commendation.

The object of the writer is to shew that the Druidical system which formerly existed in this country was not one of the more ancient pagan systems of Europe; and, in his endeavours to establish this point, he rejects, and obviously with great propriety, many of the wild etymologies of the Welsh antiquaries, and of the theories founded on them.

"If any one," says the writer, "takes upon him to affirm, that either Gaul or Druid had been heard of more than about four centuries before Christ, he has no sort of authority, and, moreover, but little probability on his side. Ireland has a tradition (how preserved, I know not, but modest in itself, and militating against Celtic chimeras), that the Druids first set foot there 700 years before Patrick, or about 270, n.c. It surprises me that theorists should have assumed and imagined so much concerning the remote, and almost diluvian antiquity of Druidism; not only in the face of Strabo, Justin, Pausanias, Pseud-Origenes, Ammianus, and the Irish, some of whom assert, and the others seem to imply, the contrary; but, also (as I believe), without so much as the vague epithet *ancient* being applied to it in prose or verse."

The author, be it observed, too, is here speaking of that original, or as he terms organic Druidism, whose striking similitude to Pythagorism, from which it would seem to have been derived, he has previously shewn, and not of that Neo-Druidism which sprang up among us long after the former, which was not a mere paganism, but a combination similar enough to carbonarism, or any other active and ambitious species of freemasonry, had been extirpated by the Romans.

We would gladly have laid before our readers the author's views of this Neo-Druidism; its connexion with the Mithriac heresy; his examination into the nature of bardism; its date and organisation; and more especially his proofs, that "the Druidists devoted themselves to the cabala of the rabbins, and to various errors of Judaism in its degradation, though without any tinge of its purer theism and sublime devotion," but that it would be impossible to do so with any effect, except at great length. We must, therefore, refer them to the work itself, which will be found fully to justify the character for originality, learning, and persevering research, which was so generally bestowed upon the author for his "*Britannia after the Romans*." Some supplementary matter to which, by the by, is contained in the present volume, which we may remark, in conclusion, is one likely to prove of essential service in dispelling those clouds which have so long overshadowed the history of the Druids.

MISCELLANEOUS.

New Army List. By H. G. Hart, Lieut. 49th Regiment. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. This list, upon an entirely new plan, we hear very highly commended by military officers of all ranks, and by official gentlemen, of competent judgment, in departments connected with the administration of the army. On their au-

thority, therefore, we are called to bear this testimony to its merits. It gives far more information than was ever given before on the subject, and contains original features of importance. Among these are statements of the services, date of commission, &c. of every officer on full pay, including the ordnance and marines; notices of the wounds received in various battles; the honour of medals; and, in short, much other intelligence which cannot fail to be acceptable to the service and public.

Waking Dreams. By C. M. J. With Illustrations, designed and etched on Stone by the Author. Pp. 270. Saunders and Odey.

TALES in prose, and legends in verse, of an amusing order—the former are chiefly Irish, and the latter chiefly Germanic. The etchings are congenial to the literature, and the whole a volume of cheerful entertainment.

The Cathedral Bell; a Tragedy, in Five Acts. By Jacob Jones, Barrister-at-Law, author of the "*Stepmother*," "*Longinus*," &c. &c. Pp. 64. London, 1839. Miller.

If indefatigable perseverance could "trammel up" success and ensure critical praise, we know no one who would be so justly entitled to both as Mr. Jones. But, alas! the Conscience of our Taste is so decidedly against the *Cathedral Bell*, that we can only speak of it as another of the author's strenuous attempts upon the tragic muse.

Vegetable Organography, &c.; Part I. Pp. 48. London, 1839. Houlston and Stoneman; Houlston and Hughes.

MR. BOUGHTON KINGDOM has here commenced a very acceptable service to the British botanist, by undertaking a translation of De Candolle's celebrated work on vegetable organography. As far as this, the sixteenth portion of the publication, permits us to judge, we have to state that it is executed with a perfect knowledge of the author and his language; and promises to be an indispensable addition to the botanical library. Two plates illustrate the subject of vegetable tissues.

Pelayo: a Story of the Goths. By the Author of "*Mellichampe*," &c. 2 vols. 12mo. London, 1839. Wiley and Putnam.

THIS is a romance of history, and the period chosen one wrapped in clouds of error; giving a sort of *ad libitum* power to the author, of which we are bound to say he has availed himself. *Pelayo* is, independently of the historical portion, a romance of interest: the author shews great facility of writing, and the characters are well drawn, more particularly the hero, Pelayo; the old Jew, Melchior; the beautiful, devoted Thyrra; and the treacherous Amri; and the abandoned Urraca. Many of the scenes are highly dramatic, though somewhat spun out.

The Young Naturalist's Book of Birds: Anecdotes of the Feathered Creation, by Percy B. St. John. 12mo. pp. 168. (London, Crickeyby: Harvey and Darton.)—This is an amusing work of the anecdotal class of compilation to which it belongs, and, with its lively woodcuts, will assuredly please and interest the reader. The author (?) says—"I have laid under contribution several authors now little read, from Aristotle, whose history of animals laid the foundations of natural history, down to Le Vaillant, whose contributions to the science are among the most curious and delightful that have ever been made." And he adds, comically enough, "In some cases I have not stated my authorities, being willing that the reader should amuse himself, if he will do me so much honour, in tracing them out, by which means he may also light on facts that have escaped me, or which, though known, were necessarily, for lack of space, omitted." This appears to us to be prescribing a pretty wild-goose chase for the "young naturalist," who would very naturally ask, "But where, sir, am I to look? must it be throughout all the works on natural history, from Aristotle to Vaillant, and from Vaillant to the newspapers! last Saturday?"

Here is a sample of the information! neither grammar corrected, nor mistatement set upon its true footing. "*Birds of Paradise*."—In the Molucca Isles only, according to Herbert, are found those rare and beautiful

birds of the sun, which are commonly called manucardiae, or birds of paradise. He is of the bigness of a parrot; the feathers upon his head are so small, as rather to resemble hair than feathers; his train thick and very long, but variously coloured, in some parts of his body green, in others yellow. Feet he has none; yet his wings be large and of a bright colour. In flying he mounts exceeding high, and continues long in motion. A bird for its rarity much esteemed by travellers, and not without superstition by the natives."

The Mirror, Vol. XXXII. (London, Limbird.)—We can only again welcome another volume of our old and steady contemporary, the embellishments of which, when seen so closely together in this collected form, are really of a very superior interest. Nothing but an extensive circulation could enable cheap a publication to give them.

The Penny Cyclopædia, Vol. XIII. (London, C. Knight.)—Contains from the word "Intestines" to the word "Limosa," and is executed in a manner worthy of the preceding volumes.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. LINNEAN SOCIETY.

THE Bishop of Norwich, President, in the chair.—Read, "Extracts from Letters addressed to Dr. Royle, by Dr. Falconer, Superintendent of the H.E.I.C.'s Botanic Garden at Saharunpore." These extracts comprised many interesting facts relative to the vegetation of the banks of the Indus, the Punjab, Peshawar, and Cashmere, whither Dr. Falconer had proceeded on a botanic mission in connexion with the expedition to Caubul, under Sir Alexander Burnes. He describes the flora of the Indus as very similar to that about Delhi, the plants of both localities being in many instances identical. *Peganum Harmala*, a plant common to Egypt, Arabia, Syria, Persia, and other parts of Asia and Northern Africa, was abundant everywhere; as well as *Calotropis Hamiltonii*, *Alphago Maurorum*, the camel's thorn, and the Indian tamarisk (*Tamarix Indica*). At Lahore he met with a new genus of *Asclepiadeæ*, intermediate between *Calotropis* and *Paratropis*, and which he has named *Eutropis*. At Laodiana, he found our native flowering rush (*Butomus umbellatus*), in flower and fruit. On the banks of the Attock, he saw the wild *Oleaster* (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*?); and near Cohat, he found the Egyptian senna (*Cassia obovata*). The vegetation along the banks of the Indus, between Attock and Durbund, however, surprised him most; for there he met with *Grislea tomentosa*, *Rottlera tinctoria*, *Holmskioldia sanguinea*, *Acacia Catechu*, and other plants of a much more southern latitude. What Dr. Falconer says of the flora of Cashmere, we shall notice in a future No. of the *Literary Gazette*. Amongst the books on the table, was a copy of Professor Vander Hoeven's History of the genus *Limulus*, illustrated by plates; and presented to the Society by order of his Excellency the Minister of the Interior of the Netherlands.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE anniversary meeting of the Society was held on the 15th instant, when the following fellows were elected the officers and council for the ensuing year.

President.—Rev. William Buckland, D.D.
Vice-Presidents.—Mr. Greenough, Mr. Horner, Mr. Lyell, Rev. Prof. Sedgwick.

Secretaries.—Mr. Darwin, Mr. W. J. Hamilton.

Foreign Secretary.—Mr. De la Beche.

Treasurer.—Mr. Taylor.

Council.—Dr. Daubeny, Sir P. Grey Egerton, Professor Grant, M.D., Rev. Professor Henslow, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Hutton, Sir Charles Lemon, Professor Miller, Mr. Murchison, Mr. Owen, Sir Woodbine Parish, Mr. G. Rennie, Rev. Professor Whewell.

After the usual reports on the state of the Society and its finances had been read, Mr. Whewell, who presided, delivered to the Chevalier Bunsen the Wollaston medal and balance of proceeds which had been awarded to Professor Ehrenberg, of Berlin; and, in doing so, he said: "Mr. Bunsen, — I have great pleasure in de-

livering into your hands the Wollaston medal, which the council of this Society have awarded to your countrymen, Professor Ehrenberg, for his discoveries respecting fossil infusoria. These discoveries, eminently striking and curious to all intelligent persons, are full of the most lively interest for geologists. Such discoveries are a just reward of Mr. Ehrenberg's merits, since he had prepared himself for this success by a profound study of natural history, by practical and scrutinising researches, and by extensive and enterprising travels. We gladly give this medal as a pledge that we sympathise in the admiration which these discoveries have excited throughout scientific Europe. To many others, and to myself in particular, there is an additional source of pleasure at having such a communication to make to Mr. Ehrenberg, in the circumstance of our having recently become acquainted with him, and having seen personally and in our own country, the evidences of his talents and genius, his simple and strenuous love of knowledge. We beg you to communicate to him this medal, the expression of our admiration of his labours, our deep interest in their results, and our warm wishes that he may long have granted him the health, and energy, and opportunity which their successful prosecution demands. Allow me to say, also, that we trust this token of respect will be kindly received by Mr. Ehrenberg's countrymen, as well as by himself; and that they will accept as a testimony how gladly we do honour to the profound knowledge and patient research which distinguish that great branch of the European family. I rejoice to be able to deliver this medal into the hands of a distinguished countryman of Professor Ehrenberg, and I cannot but add, as an additional ground of satisfaction, into the hands of one who, by his wide acquaintance with men of science and learning, and with their works, is so well prepared to sympathise with their honours and successes, as he is by his nature prompted to rejoice in excellence of every kind." The Chevalier Bunsen, in reply, expressed himself in the following terms:—"Sir, — I feel highly gratified by the honours conferred upon me, of receiving at your hands the valued acknowledgment of the merits of my distinguished countryman, Professor Ehrenberg; and I beg to return thanks, not only in my name, but also in that of Baron Bulow, as the representative of Prussia in this country, who is prevented by official business from being present on this occasion. Nobody can be more able or inclined to appreciate duly the value of this distinction than Professor Ehrenberg. I know from himself that it was by England in particular, that he wished his researches to be examined and approved; and it was especially this illustrious Society, so worthily presided over by one whose name is also in Germany equally dear to the friends of religion and moral philosophy, and to the followers of the exact sciences; — it was to this Society, I say, to whose tribunal he was desirous to submit the judgment of the merits and importance of his discovery. Indeed, the honour you have decreed him to-day is only the public confirmation and solemn badge of that kind and encouraging interest which he met with from the members of this Society, and for which he felt the most sincere gratitude. But this feeling, Sir, will not be confined to himself; the honour of the prize awarded to him this day amongst so many illustrious competitors of all nations, will be deeply felt by the whole literary public of Germany; it will, I trust, form a new link in that intellectual union between the two great and enlightened nations, who have so many ties of

common interest and so many objects of warm and deep sympathy, a union which must become more and more intimate, and prove productive of the most beneficial consequences, not only for the progress of science in the whole range of human intellect, but for the welfare of humanity at large. The flattering manner in which you have been pleased to allude to myself obliges me to say a few words on my own behalf. I feel only too much how entirely I must attribute those expressions to the kindness that inspired them, knowing how inadequate my own merits are to deserve them. But I rejoice sincerely at having this opportunity offered to me, publicly to express my feelings of gratitude for the kind and generous reception I have constantly met with in this country, which, for so many years, and for so many and good reasons, has been the object of my love and of my admiration, feelings which will ever remain engraved in my heart, and with a particularly gratifying reference to this day." — The thanks of the Society were then voted to Professor Whewell, retiring from the office of president; to Dr. Fitten and Mr. Murchison, from that of vice-presidents; and to Dr. Boase, Lord Cole, the Marquess of Northampton, Dr. Royle, and Mr. Weaver, late members of the council. — During the morning meeting, Mr. Whewell read his obituary of deceased members, including Sir Abraham Hume, Mr. Winch, Rev. Dr. Carey, Mr. Bevan, Count Munster, Count Montlosier, Baron Schlotheim, and Professor Desmarest; and at the evening meeting, his review of the Memoirs communicated to the Society during the past year.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

FRIDAY, 15th Feb. — Mr. Faraday, 'On Gurney's Oxy-oil Lamp.' On this occasion, Mr. Faraday observed, he came forward to give a brief but fair description of a lamp most eminently and best calculated for the central one of a lighthouse arrangement, quite disinterestedly, solely on his own account, and not on that of Mr. Gurney. He would and did not compare it with other modern inventions, to avoid offence; but only with the Argand as a standard, and with the French one of Fresnel, because intended for the same purpose. The subject, however, admitted of great variety, which Mr. Faraday proved with his accustomed ability and clearness. He first illustrated the circumstances, or particular conditions, under which light is obtained; the ignition of vaporous particles, or of solid particles, by ether throwing off a mass of matter in ignition of great mobility in an aerial state of substance, and by charcoal, glowing in oxygen gas, incapable of acquiring the gaseous state, now and then beautifully scintillating, emitting solid glowing particles. The oxy-hydrogen gas-lamp for microscopes, the combustion of the two gases igniting the particles of lime, was cited as an example of a light produced by a solid glowing surface: and of flame-lamps, or the combustion of vaporous substance, were mentioned those of tallow, oil, gas, &c. Mr. Gurney's is of the latter class, being a further adaptation of the principles of the Argand lamp; pure oxygen gas being, beautifully in effect, and ingeniously in arrangement, substituted for common air to feed the inner surface of the flame. Beautiful in effect, not only because of its brilliancy and intensity, but also because the most powerful mass of light is concentrated in the given space required for the particular purpose to which the oxy-oil lamp is at present intended to be applied; and ingenious in

arrangement, because after three years' indefatigable exertion and continued perseverance, to remove the rigidly and philosophically practical objections of Mr. Faraday, to whom the original lamp had been submitted by the Trinity Board for an opinion, Mr. Gurney has succeeded in constructing an apparatus calling for the warmest approbation of that severe scrutineer; and because, which has great weight to our mind, the form of the feeder whence oxygen flows to the centre of the flame, has been reduced to the simple elementary form of the flame itself, the core, as it were, of natural, or rather of common artificial flame: many forms had been tried, and as often were the orifices in a short time closed by a deposit of carbon. Means had been adopted, occasionally, to sweep away these deposits, as with a finger, but the desired end was not satisfactorily gained. At length, the form of the deposit was observed invariably to assume a peculiar conical shape: this shape was discovered to be identical with what we have termed the elementary form of flame: to the like form was the feeder fashioned, and then no longer any deposit, no longer any necessity for sweepers or fingers—the lamp was complete and perfect. The form may be more familiarly exemplified to our readers. Who has not in early days watched the phantom flame, the last flicker, the tiny Will-o'-the-Wisp-like light at the end of a burning stick or chip, dancing up and down, departing and yet loath to leave, now gone from, and again returning to, its parent, at last gathering itself up into a conical shape previously to final flight? All, we hope; for to those who have not, childhood was not a happy time; they could not have felt the memorable wonderings of younger days. Such, then, is the form of the vent through which the oxygen passes, and upon which no deposit accumulates. But we have a mass before us to prove the superiority of Gurney's oxy-oil lamp, to which we must confine ourselves, omitting much interesting matter. The desideratum for lighthouse improvement, has long been an intense light within a space of about 3½ inches in diameter and 1½ in height, in order that its rays may be thrown by a reflector, or directed by a refractor to the greatest possible distance in the greatest possible quantity; and in order to avoid diffusion, the size of the image being in proportion to the size of the light. The elementary lamp, the size of an ordinary Argand, is the common arrangement of cotton wick and oil, with the oxygen introduced into the centre of the flame, as before described, by which the flame is singularly compressed, and the brilliancy greatly exalted to two and a half times above the common Argand. The oxy-oil lamp (by the bye, named by Mr. Faraday, as he stated, without consulting the inventor, but which name is not likely now to be altered) consists of seventeen of these elementary lamps, arranged in a circle of 3½ inches diameter, the given dimensions, and has been calculated, thus heaped together, to afford a mass of light equal to thirty-seven and a half Argands. The flame under ordinary circumstances, without the oxygen, and from common lamps so arranged, would rise to some height, and produce a longer light than desired, and also burn with a reddish hue, from imperfectly burnt carbonaceous particles. Such appears to be the principal defect of Fresnel's lamp, constructed also on the principle of the Argand, with three, four, or any number (four is the number used) of concentric wicks, with space between, so that air might be supplied to the interior and exterior surface of each flame. But in Gurney's, as soon as the

oxygen is turned on, the light is reduced from the height of about 3 to 1½ inches, and its brilliancy exalted from reddish to the purest, brightest white, to the most intense flame lamp ever beheld. Thus has been obtained the desired improvement in the central light for guiding the wayfaring mariner: but there is one other consideration to be noted previously to pronouncing a final decision upon its practical utility and benefit,—and that is, the expense. The cost of oxygen is a very great addition to the expense of oil, &c. The value of a pint of oil is about tenpence, which is calculated to burn, say for one hour; the oxygen required with that measure, and for that time, in the oxy-lamp, would be 10 cubical feet, and its value would be twenty-pence. Here is an addition of double this cost of the oil; and the light cannot be obtained for less than 2s. 6½d. (we take Mr. Faraday's figures, which, of course, include the charge for cotton). But compare this with the other arrangements. To produce the same light for the same time, not now at all taking into consideration the form or dimensions of the light—that question has been previously settled—it would require 37½ Argands, which would consume 2½ pints of oil, and cost 2s. 2d. The same light in Fresnel's would incur a charge of 3s. 11d. Thus it is shewn, satisfactorily, that, in every respect, Gurney's oxy-oil lamp is superior, for lighthouse purposes, to any other hitherto invented. It possesses, also, many advantages, which our space will not permit us to describe. One curious fact, however, we must delay our conclusion to notice, and that is, that an addition of two-thirds to the cost of the material consumed in the other arrangements should only cause the expense of the oxy-oil lamp to be very little more than that of the Argand, and considerably less than the French, to produce the same light in the same time. The cause of this, Mr. Faraday states to be the suppression of the consumption of the oil by the oxygen to nearly two-thirds. This we conceive to mean, that the oxygen causes every particle of the oil to do its work, by rendering the combustion more complete, and thus effecting a saving of two-thirds of the quantity consumed to produce the same result.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

SIR C. LEMON, Bart., in the chair.—Read, a summary of the census of the population of the kingdom of Saxony, to December 1837; including an account compared of the births, deaths, and marriages, with those of the six preceding years. Abstracted from the tenth number of the publication ("Mittheilungen") of the Statistical Society of Saxony for 1838, with remarks by W. R. Deverell, Esq. Secretary of the Society. Saxony, with a comparatively limited territory, possesses a great variety, not only of soil and climate, but of economical and manufacturing industry in every part of civilised life. It has, therefore, a peculiar claim to be regarded as a region for the prosecution of normal observations; the more so, as during several years it has been exempted from war, death, pestilence, and other calamities, which occasion social confusion and alter the natural standard average of mortality. With respect only to the single question of duration of life, the fact that in Saxony the proportion of annual deaths varies, in different localities, from 1 in 19 to 1 in 65, sufficiently displays the important influence of particular circumstances; and justifies the degree of attention which the Statistical Society of that kingdom has bestowed upon the subject of population. There are numerous carefully

collated tables woven into Mr. Deverell's paper; to these we cannot even do more than allude, for an abstract of their contents would be by no means satisfactory to our readers. Another paper, in connexion with the above, by the same author, was likewise read; it was on the population of Belgium; from it we learn that, by the census of 1836, the whole population of Belgium then was 4,242,600, or 125 persons to 100 lectores of land. The whole male population may be considered as consisting of two parts equal in number, namely, those under and those above the age of 23; the same is true of the females, except that the point of division is the age of twenty-five. Of the unmarried male and female, the number under and over the marriageable age is equal. The proportion of the married to the whole population is as one to two. The number of widows is double that of the widowers; and this excess is much larger in the town than in the country population. The total marriages to the total population, are as 1 to 134.9; the number of divorces as 1 to 282.84. The medium duration of life in Belgium is thirty-one years, and so forth. Sir Wilmot Horton, and several other individuals, were elected into the Society.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

JAN. 7th. J. F. Stephens, Esq., President, in the chair.—F. Baily, Esq., Mr. Lamb, and others, were elected members of the Society. Various entomological works presented to the Society, were laid upon the table. M. Le Keux exhibited a curious pendulous cocoon of one of the Ichneumonidae, which did not produce the perfect insect until the expiration of eighteen months. Mr. W. W. Saunders exhibited a specimen of *Goerius oleus*, from the various parts of the body of which, a number of minute white filamentous fungi had been produced. Mr. Waterhouse exhibited portions of an enormous nest of a species of wasp, seven or eight feet long, from India, and made some observations upon the mode of construction of the cells. Memoirs were read, by Mr. W. W. Saunders, upon some new Indian Hymenoptera; and by Mr. A. White, upon some new exotic species of Cimicidae, contained in the collection of the British Museum.

JAN. 28th. This being the anniversary meeting of the Society, held for the election of council and officers for the ensuing year, and other routine business, the Rev. F. W. Hope was elected president; after which, the retiring president, J. F. Stephens, Esq., delivered an annual address, which was ordered to be printed for distribution.

FEB. 4th. The Rev. F. W. Hope in the chair.—Numerous donations were announced, including a large collection of North American insects, presented by Mr. Smith. Mr. Hope exhibited some new and beautiful species of insects from the island of Johanna, near Madagascar. Mr. Schomburgk presented to the Society the nests of a species of white ant, from the interior of Guiana, accompanied by specimens of the insects, and of a curious parasite found in the nest, belonging to the arachnidous genus *Solpuga*. Mr. S. S. Saunders exhibited a beautiful collection of insects made by himself in Albania; and Mr. Thwaites a considerable number of species obtained by Mr. Raddon and himself, from Indian corn brought from Bonny, on the coast of Africa, including some very interesting parasitic Hymenoptera. Dr. Cantor exhibited a large log of fossil wood from the interior of India, which presented the appearance of having been subjected to the attacks of insects, the burrows being considered, by the

members present, to be produced either by the larvæ of a longicorn beetle, or some of the Oniscidae. Mr. Tulk read a memoir upon the voracity of the larvæ of *Dytiscidae*, which destroy great numbers of young fish; and Mr. Westwood exhibited two species of *Tephritis*, injurious to chrysanthemum and celery plants, the larvæ of which are subcutaneous. He also read some observations on the habits of a colony of the French wasp (*Polistes Gallica*), which he had brought to England.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THURSDAY week, the meeting was not so much occupied with ancient coins as with modern moneys; the grand question discussed being, whether there should or should not be a paid secretary. As there is nothing in this to interest the public, we shall only mention that a close division took place, in which 26 (we believe) were hostile, and 24, including the chairman, friendly to the proposition for remunerating the official organ of the society. Another discussion on the point is anticipated.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

FRIDAY, 15th Feb. Dr. Macreight, V.P., in the chair.—Read, 'Notice of a new species of exotic *Polypore*, by Professor Kickx, of the University of Gand,' translated by Mr. White.—The naturalists travelling in America at the expense of the Belgian government, have sent from the island of Cuba various plants, seeds, &c., which have been placed in the Botanic Garden of Gand, and among which was the subject of the present notice. The odour of this exotic *polypore* is so like that of myrrh, that it has been named the *Polyporus myrrhinus*. The means adopted by Professor Kickx, with invariable success, to determine the diagnostic of vegetable emanation, is, placing the specimen for a few minutes over a vessel containing ammonia; this strengthens without altering the flavour, of which, without this process, the small intensity in many cases would escape detection. The new odorous mushroom was fully and botanically described; also some mosses in the earth, in which the plants before mentioned were sent over. Read, also, a paper 'On the construction of the Woody Fibre in the tribe *Gymnospermia*,' by Dr. W. H. Willshire. If a portion of the woody fibre of an abies be subjected to microscopical examination, it is seen to have upon its surface a row of small bodies; in the centre is seen a circle, more or less transparent, having upon its edge a second one of darker colour, and around this again another, but more transparent than the last: of the nature of these appearances, the most opposite views are taken. After stating the many conflicting opinions which Dr. Willshire considered may be resolved into those of the solid and those of the porous nature of these bodies, and after having described his own experiments, also the results of his comparisons, he concluded by saying, that he looked upon these little bodies he had mentioned as analogous to the glands of the stomata, which are known to be placed over a cavity or pore, and to have the power of closing or opening it, according to the necessity of the woody fibre. The central point, so commonly seen, is the pore or hole originally covered by the stoma-like bodies which are, in the majority of instances, mechanically knocked away, but yet occur in sufficient numbers to indicate the normal condition of the appearances, which he looks upon as the depression of the walls of the fibre inwards, having at its bottom a hole or pore originally covered by two little stoma-like bodies.

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, February 14.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Master of Arts.—Fitz Roy Blackford, Brasenose College, Grand Compounder.

Bachelors of Arts.—Lord Leveson, Christ Church; H. Milward, Wadham College.

CAMBRIDGE, February 13.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelors of Arts.—E. Ollivant, H. Busk, C. J. Bayley, B. Skinner, G. A. Addison, Trinity College; T. Evans, J. P. Parry, St. John's College; H. S. Anders, Caius College; W. H. Glover, Corpus Christi College; J. Gibson, Catharine Hall; A. J. Rogers, Jesus College; L. Spencer, Christ College; O. P. Vincent, Magdalene College; C. Badham, W. Keown, W. G. Tucker, Emmanuel College.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

MR. HAMILTON, V. P., in the chair.—Mr. Hamilton exhibited a large silver medal of her Majesty, by Pistrucci.—Mr. Rosser exhibited two jugs, a tripod censer, and a simpulum, or ladle, from the ancient tombs of Etruria: he had discovered, by some experiments, that the censer and ladle had been gilt inside and out.—Mr. J. B. Nichols exhibited a chasuble or sacerdotal cope: it was of silk, richly embroidered in gold lace, and coloured silk, with several human figures, and the armorial bearings of King John, and others of the same time.—The conclusion was read of Mr. Gage Rokewode's 'Account of the English Convent at Paris,' which was commenced at the last meeting; the abbess was elected every three years, and a list of them was given, with the dates of their election and of their deaths; also of several English ladies buried in the cemetery of the convent: the hearts of an Earl of Stafford, and another English nobleman, were also deposited there.—Mr. J. B. Nichols communicated an account of Winchester House, in the City, now being pulled down: it was granted, in 1651, to the Dutch, for a place of worship.—Sir Henry Ellis read a letter, addressed to him by Mr. Crofton Croker, relative to the history of the Harleian Manuscript, No. 913; from which manuscript Sir Frederic Madden had, in 1829, communicated to the Society a very curious poem, composed in the year 1265, on the walling of New Ross, in Ireland, which was printed in the twenty-second volume of the 'Archæologia.' Mr. Croker stated that this manuscript was written by an Irish ecclesiastic, named Michael of Kildare, in the year 1308. About the period of the Reformation, it came into the possession of George Wyse, who was mayor of Waterford in 1571, and to whose family various grants of monastic foundations had been made, and who were distinguished for their literary taste. In 1608, Sir James Ware had transcripts made of some of the poems in this manuscript, which are stated to be copied 'out of a small old book in parchment, called the 'Book of Ross, or Waterford.' These transcripts are preserved among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum, which contains a fragment of a song upon Waterford, now lost from the Harleian Manuscript. From Waterford, the original manuscript passed into the possession of More, bishop of Norwich, having been probably transferred from Ireland to England during the time of the commonwealth. It is mentioned, in 1697, in 'Catalogus Manuscriptorum Angliæ et Hiberniæ,' as belonging to More; and, soon afterwards, a poem was printed from it in the 'Thesaurus' of Dr. Hickes, to whom it is said to have been lent by Bishop Tanner. Mr. Croker concluded by observing that a careful comparison of the poem on Cokaygne, printed by Hickes, with the Harleian Manuscript, No. 913, the only early copy now known to exist,

leaves no doubt that Hickes's original was derived from it. That no manuscript of this kind is to be found in the Public Library at Cambridge, where More's manuscripts after his death were deposited, and that the contents of the Harleian Manuscript agree with the Catalogue of 1697. It was therefore, probably, lent by Bishop More to Bishop Tanner; and not having been returned before the death of the former, or from some other unexplained cause,* passed into the library of the Earl of Oxford. The circumstance of this very curious manuscript being mentioned, at nearly the same period, as in the possession of several individuals, induced the belief that two, or even three copies of it were in existence.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS
FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Monday.—Royal Geographical, 9 P.M.
Tuesday.—Royal Medical and Chirurgical, 8½ P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.; Zoological, 8½ P.M.
Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 7½ P.M.; Geological, 8½ P.M.; Medico-Botanical, 8 P.M.
Thursday.—Royal Society, 8½ P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.; Royal Society of Literature, 4 P.M.; Numismatic, 7 P.M.
Friday.—Royal Institution, 8½ P.M.; Botanical.
Saturday.—Royal Asiatic, 2 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

AFTER routine business, amongst which we noticed the election of Lieut. Col. Reid, the author of the very interesting 'Theory of Storms,' the following letter from Mr. Fox Talbot to the secretary, was read by Mr. Christie:—

PHOTOGENIC DRAWING.

(Further discoveries.)

Dear Sir,—In compliance with the request of several scientific friends, who have been most interested with the account of the art of Photogenic Drawing, which I had the honour of presenting to the Royal Society on the 31st of last month, I will endeavour to explain, as briefly as I can, but at the same time without omitting any thing essential, the methods which I have hitherto employed for the production of these pictures.

If this explanation, on my part, should have the effect of drawing new inquirers into the field, and if any new discoveries of importance should be the result, as I anticipate, and especially if any means should be discovered by which the sensitiveness of the paper can be materially increased, I shall be the first to rejoice at the success; and, in the meanwhile, I shall endeavour, as far as I may be able, to prosecute the inquiry myself.

The subject naturally divides itself into two heads; viz. the preparation of the paper, and the means of fixing the design.

(1.) *Preparation of the paper*.—In order to make what may be called ordinary photogenic paper, I select, in the first place, paper of a good firm quality and smooth surface. I do not know that any answers better than superfine writing paper. I dip it into a weak solution of common salt, and wipe it dry, by which the salt is uniformly distributed throughout its substance. I then spread a solution of nitrate of silver on one surface only, and dry it at the fire. The solution should not be saturated, but six or eight times diluted with water. When dry, the paper is fit for use.

I have found, by experiment, that there is a certain proportion between the quantity of salt and that of the solution of silver, which answers best and gives the maximum effect. If the

* We fancy, from the oversetting of a wagon-load of Bishop More's manuscripts at a ford, in consequence of a flood, in their transit to Cambridge.—*Ed. L. G.*

strength of the salt is augmented beyond this point, the effect diminishes, and, in certain cases, becomes exceedingly small.

This paper, if properly made, is very useful for all ordinary photogenic purposes. For example, nothing can be more perfect than the images it gives of leaves and flowers, especially with a summer sun: the light passing through the leaves delineates every ramification of their nerves.

Now, suppose we take a sheet of paper thus prepared, and wash it with a saturated solution of salt, and then dry it. We shall find (especially if the paper has been kept some weeks before the trial is made) that its sensibility is greatly diminished, and, in some cases, seems quite extinct. But if it is again washed with a liberal quantity of the solution of silver, it becomes again sensible to light, and even more so than it was at first. In this way, by alternately washing the paper with salt and silver, and drying it between times, I have succeeded in increasing its sensibility to the degree that is requisite for receiving the images of the camera obscura.

In conducting this operation it will be found that the results are sometimes more and sometimes less satisfactory in consequence of small and accidental variations in the proportions employed. It happens sometimes that the chloride of silver is disposed to darken of itself, without any exposure to light: this shews that the attempt to give it sensibility has been carried too far. The object is, to approach to this condition as near as possible without reaching it; so that the substance may be in a state ready to yield to the slightest extraneous force, such as the feeble impact of the violet rays when much attenuated. Having therefore prepared a number of sheets of paper with chemical proportions slightly different from one another, let a piece be cut from each, and, having been duly marked or numbered, let them be placed side by side in a very weak diffused light for about a quarter of an hour. Then, if any one of them, as frequently happens, exhibits a marked advantage over its competitors, I select the paper which bears the corresponding number to be placed in the camera obscura.

(2.) *Method of fixing the images.*—After having tried ammonia, and several other reagents, with very imperfect success, the first thing which gave me a successful result was the *iodide of potassium*, much diluted with water. If a photogenic picture is washed over with this liquid, an *iodide of silver* is formed which is absolutely unalterable by sunshine. This process requires precaution; for if the solution is too strong, it attacks the dark parts of the picture. It is requisite, therefore, to find by trial the proper proportions. The fixation of the pictures in this way, with proper management, is very beautiful and lasting. The specimen of *lace* which I exhibited to the Society, and which was made five years ago, was preserved in this manner.

But my usual method of fixing is different from this, and somewhat simpler, or at least requiring less nicety. It consists in immersing the picture in a strong solution of common salt, and then wiping off the superfluous moisture, and drying it. It is sufficiently singular that the same substance which is so useful in giving sensibility to the paper, should also be capable, under other circumstances, of destroying it; but such is, nevertheless, the fact.

Now, if the picture which has been thus washed and dried is placed in the sun, the white parts colour themselves of a pale lilac tint, after which they become insensible. Numerous

experiments have shewn to me that the depth of this lilac tint varies according to the quantity of salt used, relatively to the quantity of silver. But, by properly adjusting these, the images may, if desired, be retained of an absolute whiteness. I find I have omitted to mention that those preserved by *iodine* are always of a very pale primrose yellow; which has the extraordinary and very remarkable property of turning to a full gaudy yellow whenever it is exposed to the heat of a fire, and recovering its former colour again when it is cold.—I am, &c.

H. FOX TALBOT.

44 Queen Ann Street, Feb. 20th, 1839.

We are much pleased with the frank and ingenious manner in which our countryman has come forward to give publicity to his process, and state the results of his experiments. This is the way to promote the general benefit, and lead others into the method of pursuing similar inquiries, by which the discovery may be improved and perfected. In this class we rejoice to learn that Sir John Herschel has devoted his attention to the subject, and has already, we understand, made curious progress, inasmuch as he has obtained the pictures from the light of *Daniell's great galvanic battery*. Sir David Brewster too, we are informed, has taken up the investigation; and when such men set to work, we may look for much to follow.

Before laying down our pen, we should mention that, at the Royal Society, Mr. Talbot shewed us the perfect picture of a riband, some three inches broad, and of a ribbed and watered pattern, taken in this manner, but not by the sun, the only active agent being the *common day light*! and in a London atmosphere of the month of February too. After this, who can doubt the extreme sensibility of the prepared paper?—Ed. L. G.

GRAPHIC SOCIETY.

THE second *conversazione* of this Society took place on Wednesday, when the largest assembly of members and visitors took place since its foundation; and we have never seen a more numerous or interesting display of drawings, sketches, and engravings, than were sent by the members for the gratification of their friends—among these, the principal contributors were Mr. T. Creswick, Mr. Evans, Mr. West, Mr. Cope, Mr. Pyne, Mr. Cowen, Mr. S. Cousins, Mr. Doo, Mr. W. Finden, Mr. Corbould, Mr. Windus, and others. It is probable that the very numerous meeting arose from the expectation that some drawings, produced by the action of light, by Mr. Talbot, would be shewn, but they were not sent. Two small specimens, produced by Sir John Herschel, were exhibited, but they were feeble in effect, and said to be first attempts; but it was stated by a gentleman present, who had seen those prepared by Daguerre, in Paris, that his were so far superior, as to bear the character of a different process—still the most favourable report of the process relieved the anxiety of the artists. The painters were quieted that Daguerre could produce nothing in colour; and the engravers, that no impressions could be taken from the design effected by light on his coppers. The secret will soon arrive, and we shall then be able to follow up the early notices which we gave of this curious art, by a full disclosure. There were also shewn some prints of different sizes, taken from the same plate: this seemed to be even a greater puzzler than Daguerre's. It is said, however, that a mode of effecting this has suggested itself to Professor Wheatstone, who saw these prints at the Graphic; if so, we shall hear more about it. This invention is also French, and was dis-

covered by M. Gouard; but it has not yet been brought to any useful application, owing to the slow process of taking the impressions.

BRITISH INSTITUTION.

[Fourth notice.]

410. *Christ Crucified*. A. W. Elmore.—That mind must be strongly imbued with the love of art which can thus persevere, subject to all the disadvantages under which this department of painting labours; having neither premium nor patronage to reward the young aspirant or foster his talents. Such was the reflection which the contemplation of this admirable piece suggested to us. It comprehends some of the highest qualities of the art; but, amidst the general impression of awe and sublimity, the agonising sufferings of the Saviour of mankind claim the principal regard.

345. *The Moment of Victory*. A. Fraser.—In this clever picture the triumph and the will attendant on "the moment of victory," are brought at once into view. A combat between two cocks, which seems to have been fatal to one of them, has filled a cottage court-yard with variously interested human beings. A female, with an infant in arms, is bending in commiseration over the fallen bird; scared boys are seen clambering over the paling, to escape a dog set on by the master of the dwelling; while the hero of the day, unmindful of the general confusion, claps his wings, and crows forth his song of exultation. This animated scene is depicted in Mr. Fraser's best style; and in such subjects we know no better.

403. *The Watering Place*. T. S. Cooper.—A group of cattle occupies the foreground of this admirable performance, which, with its landscape scenery, cannot be surpassed, either in the skill of its composition or in the truth and beauty of its execution.

378. *The Fisher*. J. J. Chalon, A.R.A.—To the pastoral and finished performance of Mr. Cooper, we can bring nothing of more powerful contrast than this wild and woody scene. A solitary crane, which gives the piece its title, is watching its prey on the banks of a sequestered pool. The Salvator-like grandeur of the composition gives the idea

"Of forests and enchantments drear,
Where more is meant than meets the ear."

355. *On the Zuyder-Zee, off Amsterdam*. J. Wilson.—We are not acquainted with any peculiarity in the waters of this part of the ocean; but from the clearness and fluency with which its waves are here represented by the pencil of this veteran artist, it is evident that they may serve as a model for any sea-piece whatever.

36. *The Rat Trap*. T. Webster.—Admirably treated. It may be doubted if deer-stalking, tiger-hunting, or any other of the nobler sports, can excite a greater intensity of feeling than is here manifested in the expression of the boys, the dog, and the rat, at the moment of the expected outbreak.

274. *Corte della de' Frari, Venice*. J. Holland.—To a character of architecture combining the grand with the picturesque, Mr. Holland's pencil appears to have done ample justice. The style of execution is clear, brilliant, and solid.

29. *The Approach*. F. Stone.—A beautiful cabinet picture. Seated near a window is a very lovely female. What kind of person it is who is *approaching*, may be easily guessed from the pleasure which beams in her delighted countenance.

4. *The Dairy-Maid's Tale*. T. Clater.—Well told in all its graphic relations, and

impressing the truth of the old proverb, that "listeners seldom hear any good of themselves." The interior and its accessories are executed with the artist's usual skill.

105. *The Valentine*, also by Mr. Clater, is a clever composition. The interest of the pictorial drama appears to be shared by the old and the young.

3. *Wood Scene*. J. Stark.—A scene in which Nature, in one of her most pleasing garbs, is faithfully represented by the pencil of this skilful and experienced painter.—92, *Going to the Fair*, by the same artist, a picture of larger dimensions and more extensive prospect, exhibits equal ability.

10. *Christ in the Wilderness, meditating on the Means of Redeeming the World*.—392. *The Rejoicing of Miriam and the Jewish Women on the Overwhelming of Pharaoh and his Host in the Red Sea*. Wilhelm Hensel.—The first of these subjects belongs to the elevated and sublime; the second to the cheerful and triumphant; and Mr. Hensel, who, it is evident, has been a very successful student of the best productions of the Italian school, has given to each its appropriate character.

362. *Scene from the "Taming of the Shrew."* Douglas Cowper.—Although we believe the name of this artist has appeared in former catalogues, his works have never, till now, met our eye. It is with great pleasure that, in the present instance, we bear testimony to his talents. His treatment of the subject is happy and just, especially as regards the arch and apprehensive glance of Bianca, as she listens to Lucentio's "construing;" and his technical execution does him equal credit.

[To be continued.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Laws of Harmonious Colouring, adapted to Interior Decorations, Manufactures, and other Useful Purposes. By D. R. Hay. London, Orr & Co.; Edinburgh, Chambers. The fourth edition, with additions and improvements, of a work which, on its first appearance, we noticed with the praise which its ingenuity and taste seemed to us to deserve. In its present form, it is more than ever entitled to the attention, not only of the mere decorator, but of the professors of every branch of the fine arts.

The Art-Union, No. I., is the first of a monthly journal, about the size and form of the *Literary Gazette*, to be dedicated to subjects connected with the Fine Arts. This is a very agreeable example of such a production; but it is observable that, of many attempts of the same kind, and some of them of great merit, we have never seen one succeed. Perhaps the small cost of the present essay (8s. per annum) may allow it a longer and more permanent vitality, and a more extended sale among the numerous class of artists. Upon this point we would offer a few words. The introduction says, "Artists are compelled to labour in comparative seclusion; to them repose brings the only serviceable excitement; they can rarely mix in general society; and, consequently, know little of what is passing around them, even concerning matters upon which it is essential they should receive early and authentic information." Now, it has long been our conviction, that to this very plain state of the case is to be traced much of that inferiority which consigns so many artists, old as well as young, to inferiority, or to be at best imitators *servum pecus*. It is nonsense to tell us that, with the ease and trifling expense at which information

the most useful to them may be acquired, they cannot procure it. The fact is, they won't spare the time or take the trouble to read, and store their minds, not simply with intelligence relating to their own peculiar profession, but such as interests the general world, and would furnish ideas and hints for their practice in art. They fancy they are becoming mighty painters by continually daubing canvass after canvass, and in utter ignorance of all other things. There never was, and never will be, a great artist of this school; and when half a dozen of the poorest that ever took up a brush might, by clubbing a halfpenny or a penny a week each, and allowing themselves leisure to read a single journal, become better informed in three months than they now are during their whole lives, we cannot but think that the fault and error is their own, and that they can never reach the excellence which merits public encouragement whilst they take so dark a road to travel towards it. To become eminent in art, a man must know more than how to imitate the disposition of a group, lay on a few colours, or splash in an effect.

Mr. Hopper's Letter to Lord Melbourne, on the Rebuilding of the Royal Exchange (pp. 14, J. Weale), is a curious illustration of the results of competition for public works in the fine arts, as illustrated in the case of the Post Office, where there were eighty-nine competitors, and the work was given to none of them, but to another artist, called in and instructed after all their designs had been submitted. The resemblance between the design thus adopted, and Mr. Hopper's, is sufficiently striking.

Mr. Behne's Letter to the Committee, on the Nelson Testimonial (pp. 8, J. Fraser), is another not uninteresting lesson in such matters. Mr. B. declares that 25,000*l.* or 30,000*l.* is quite inadequate for so great a national tribute, and suggests a noble mausoleum between the front of Trafalgar Square and the statue of King Charles. But as this matter is as yet *sub judice*, and there seems to be, as usual, plenty of opinions afloat upon it, we abstain from observations till they can be more properly made. The general question involved is one of infinite interest to the arts and country.

THE DRAMA.

The Adelphi.—A new piece, called the *Foreign Prince*, has been produced here for the sake of varying *Jim Crow's* very popular performances, and affording the black hero other opportunities for displaying his whimsical traits of negro character. It is a laughable affair, and, what with song and drollery, most certainly it literally deserves the name of an "Entertainment," for a merrier audience than it makes can hardly be made.

The Wild-beast exhibitions "progress" as we anticipated. One fool-hardy barbarian of the name of Haynes, employed in subduing and playing with those at the St. James's theatre, has been severely lacerated by a leopard, and carried to the hospital. A tiger at the same establishment has killed a panther. Van Amburgh is still alive, and has given a feed to some fashionable persons and lovers of the drama!! Instead of manager proprietors, menagerie proprietors are proposed to superintend our refined pleasures.

Mr. Adams's Orrery.—Mr. Adams, to whom the rising generation, and, indeed, the many of maturer years, have been indebted during several

seasons for his Lenten illustrations of Astronomy, is this Lent to be found at the Haymarket, where his apparatus works in the most perfect manner. Upon such a representation and lectures we can have little new to say; but we may say we rejoice to see them so well attended. It ought not to be forgotten by parents, teachers, and individuals desirous of information in so interesting and sublime a science, that a few hours thus bestowed convey more accurate ideas to the mind than months bestowed upon any other kind of study.

At *The Queen's Theatre*, Mr. Howell is also delivering Lectures on Astronomy, illustrated by fine transparencies, and concludes his evenings with Childe's beautiful exhibition of dissolving views.

VARIETIES.

The Wellington Statue (City).—The report of the sub-committee, alluded to in our last, was yesterday received and sanctioned by the general committee at the Mansion House, the lord mayor in the chair; and the agreement with the sculptor signed. The only difference we have to note is that 3000*l.* not 2000*l.* was agreed to be paid down. Thanks were voted to Her Majesty's government for the liberal donation of metal, amounting in value to 1520*l.*; also to John Masterman, Esq., the treasurer, and — Rainbow, Esq., the secretary, for their great and gratuitous service to the fund. The lord mayor, also, received a vote of thanks for his conduct in the chair, and his politeness in allowing the use of the Mansion House for the meetings.

Lucigraphs.—A correspondent of the "The Times" proposes to call the representation of images, obtained by Mr. Talbot, M. Daguerre, and others, *Lucigraphs*.

Sully's Portrait of the Queen has created a strong sensation in the United States, and, after some discussion with the St. George's Society, for which it was painted, it has been agreed to exhibit it at Philadelphia and New York, for the joint interests of the artist and his employers.

Mr. Blagrove's, &c., Second Concert, on Thursday, was as excellent as the first. The "Bird and Maiden," a new song, sung by Miss Birch (Spohr, with a clarinet obligato, Bowley), and a romance, the "Grave-digger," by Miss Wyndham, were encored. But, indeed, nearly every piece deserved the compliment.

Musical.—The "Musical World" of last week states, that "the classification of the musical MSS. in the British Museum is now in progress." Are there any of great antiquity?

Novel Drama.—The principal pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Genoa, recently performed Monti's tragedy of "Aristodeme," and the one-act comedy of "The Deserted House," at the Theatre of the Hotel Gagnoletti. The critics do not accuse them of tearing a passion all to tatters, or splitting the ears of the groundlings: on the contrary, the sound emphasis was unexceptionable.

Cruelty to Animals.—The *Literary Gazette* was among the foremost, and most zealous, to espouse the cause of humanity to animals, and reprobate the barbarities perpetrated upon them in the name of science. Whether Phrenology sported with the mangling of their brains, or Medicine with their limbs and intestines, we protested against the prolonged and horrible tortures to which they were subjected, and maintained that no scientific inquiry whatever could justify or excuse such demoralising cruelties. And we further held, that no light could be thrown upon the subjects of investi-

gation by many of these experiments, the very recital of which filled the rest of mankind with loathing and disgust. The only question is, To what extent you may carry animal suffering for the sake of great benefits to the human race? and, surely, this has been most savagely and sinfully exceeded.

Such being our sentiments, we have much satisfaction in pointing the public attention to Mr. W. Youatt's work on "The Obligation and Extent of Humanity to Brutes, principally with reference to Domesticated Animals;"* and to Dr. W. H. Drummond's volume on the "Rights of Animals;"† both of which are well calculated to expose the unnecessary miseries to which the animal creation are doomed by the inconsiderate and relentless acts of man, and to induce the latter, both through reason and a sense of shame, to abate this revolting evil. Another slight performance also deserves our notice here; it is an address to the owners and drivers of carriages on "The Abolition of the Use of the Bearing-Rein,"‡ which it clearly demonstrates to be painful to the horse and injurious to his exertions, so that the amount of labour which he would yield without it is decreased, and he is worn out long before the easier and more natural mode would exhaust his strength.

Earthquake at Martinique.—On the 11th ult., a severe shock was experienced at St. Pierre, by which several persons were killed, and nearly a fourth of the town was more or less damaged. The whole island was exposed to the ravages of this terrible visitation, and especially at Fort Royal. It is stated that nearly 800 individuals had perished.

Excellent Translation.—In noticing a production of George Cruikshank's in the *Literary Gazette* some time ago, in order to distinguish that artist from his brother Robert, we said, "this is the real Simon Pure;" and in an extensive German Biographical Dictionary now publishing, the compiler has taken the hint, and gravely states that "He is called George Cruikshank, but it is not his real name; his real name being Simon Pure."

The Yankee Miscellany, No. 1. (pp. 48, Cassady and March), is a merry Boston monthly, in which we looked, of course, for examples of that peculiar style of exaggeration which has characterised the humour, not only of the periodical press, but of many volumes of the Crockett description. Among these we are told of a *Genuine Yankee*, who is never at a loss, and is armed with "double teeth all round."—Again, "*Siamese Monkeys*." 'Tis said a captain of a vessel in New York has brought home two monkeys, with but one tail between them. The captain intends to sell them wholesale, as he cannot re-tail them."—"Remedy for a Lady's Sore Throat. Enclose it closely, yet tenderly, with a silk sleeve; and be sure you have an arm in it."—"No Danger." "Think there's any danger, Mister Meanageery-man, from that boy-contractor?" "Oh, no," said the man; "the serpent don't bite, he swallows his vitals whole."—So much for transatlantic drolletry.

Oxford and Camb. Club, Feb. 14.

Sir,—I send you a few more translations from the "Anthologia." M. II. I.

Anonymous.

"Faithful love I can requite;
Those that bite me I can bite.
See the wretch who fondly lies
Drinking love from thy sweet eyes.

* 8vo. pp. 218. London: Longman and Co.
† 12mo. pp. 21. London: Mardon; Smallfield and Son, and Green. Dublin: Hodges and Smith.
‡ Pp. 16. London: Ackermann.

Love like his who'er abuses,
Braves the anger of the Muse;
Night and morning thus was I
Went in humble suit to cry;
But she cared for me no more
Than the tempest-beaten shore.
Now the case is altered quite;
She doth lovingly invite
I am deaf and smile in spite!

Dionysius.

Oh that I were a breath of air,
When the cool shade my Chloe seeks;
Then would I kiss her forehead fair,
And breathe upon her damask cheeks!
Oh that I were some happy flower—
The flower my Chloe loveth best;
To feel her soft hand's magic power,
And on her snowy bosom rest!

Anonymous.

Think not to fly from Venus' son;
The rogue hath wings, and thou hast none!

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Select British Biography, from the Days of Boadicea to the Victorian Era, by S. Maundrell, fcap. 8vo. 4s.—J. Smith on the Growth of Cucumbers and Melons, 4th edition, fcap. 4d.—A. Veitch's Collection for Junior Classes, 12mo. 1s. 6d.—Practical Treatise on Sheriff Law, by G. Atkinson, 8vo. 18s.—Prostitution in London, by M. Ryan, M.D. 12mo. 10s. 6d.—Recollections of a Country Pastor, fcap. 3s. 6d.—Whentley's Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer, new edition, 8vo. 7s. 6d.—Explanatory and Practical Comments on the New Testament, revised by Dalton, Vol. I. 8vo. 12s.—History of Ireland, by John Graham, 12mo. 6s.—Cousin Elizabeth, 18mo. 1s. 6d.—The Call upon the Great, post 8vo. 4s.—Rev. J. Abbott's Rolls at Work, fcap. 2s. 6d.—Watson's Life of Philip II. new edition, 8vo. 8s.—Ditto of Philip III. new edition, 8vo. 8s.—Family Library, Vol. LXVII. (Life of the Duke of Marlborough, by C. Buckle), 5s.—The Youth of Shakespeare, by the Author of "Shakespeare and his Friends," 3 vols. 31s. 6d.—A Voice from America to England, by an American Gentleman, 8vo. 12s.—Advice to the Married, square, 1s. 6d.—The Toilet, square, 1s. 6d.—Walking Dreams, 1 vol. post 8vo, with Illustrations, 18mo. 6d.—Henry Aston, and other Tales, by the Hon. Louisa Sneyers, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.—Gems of F. W. Krummacher, 18mo. 2s.—The New Cratylus; or, Contributions towards a more accurate Knowledge of the Greek, by J. W. Donaldson, 8vo. 17s.—The Works of John Donne, D.D. with a Memoir of his Life, by H. Alford, 6 vols. 8vo. 3l. 12s.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1839.

February.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday .. 7	From 40 to 52	30.17 to 30.16
Friday 8	45 .. 53	30.18 .. 30.20
Saturday ... 9	46 .. 52	30.20 .. 30.23
Sunday .. 10	37 .. 47	30.32 .. 30.30
Monday ... 11	26 .. 37	30.33 .. 30.29
Tuesday ... 12	36 .. 49	30.21 .. 30.14
Wednesday 13	30 .. 47	30.33 .. 30.32
Thursday ... 14	36 .. 53	30.00 .. 30.36
Friday 15	30 .. 38	29.57 .. 29.90
Saturday ... 16	30 .. 47	29.90 .. 29.70
Sunday .. 17	29 .. 47	29.42 .. 29.40
Monday ... 18	26 .. 39	29.43 .. 29.42
Tuesday ... 19	22 .. 40	29.47 .. 29.50
Wednesday 20	34 .. 37	29.44 .. 29.90

Winds, S.W. and N.W.

Except the 10th, 13th, and 15th, generally cloudy, with frequent showers of rain; snow and hail on the 17th and morning of the 18th.

Rain fallen, .3125 of an inch.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

Latitude... 51° 37' 33" N.
Longitude .. 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Anonymous Letters" (pp. 70, Saunders and Otley) may be very interesting and amusing to those who understand them, which we do not profess to do.

To the Editor of the *Literary Gazette*.

Sir,—In the biography of the late Mr. Vendramini, in your last Number. The mention a gem which he had engraved at St. Petersburg; and that, after his return to England, having mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Pistrucci, this gentleman stated that he had executed that gem. Now, as Mr. Vendramini returned in 1807, it is difficult to believe that Mr. Pistrucci (at the early age which he must have been if this was executed by him) could have done it. Your recent exposure of the real paternity of the George and Dragon upon the coins of George III. excites a suspicion that if Mr. Pistrucci fathers the inventions of others, he may their works. It is, at all events, a statement that requires some explanation.

ERRATUM.—The notice of "Calandrino," &c. engraved after Briggs, which appeared among the *Literary Reviews* in our last (p. 104, col. 1), should have stood in its proper place, under the head of Fine Arts.

ADVERTISEMENTS,

Connected with Literature and the Arts.

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AN URGENT APPEAL to the

Literary and Scientific World, and the Public in general, in behalf of the Family of the late Mr. Donovan, the eminent English Naturalist, a distinguished and highly gifted individual, who laboured in the field of natural science for half a century, with what zeal and ability he exerted his talents and genius in advancing the science, literature, and the arts of this country, his works will better explain than any thing emanating from our feeble abilities; but it is deeply to be deplored that, after devoting the whole period of his valuable life, and expending a fortune in his zealous endeavours to elucidate the natural history of his country, he died in want, and left a family of five daughters in the deepest distress, with nothing for their future support but his manuscript works; and their last and only resource for defraying incidental expenses in publishing the works lies in this appeal. The smallest contribution is most earnestly solicited for that purpose, and will be very thankfully received by the undermentioned, or by Mr. Bay, at the Linnaean Society, Soho Square.

SOPHIA DONOVAN.

13 Upper Ashley Street,
Northampton Square,
10th February, 1839.

ARCHITECTS.—Notice is hereby given,

that the Trustees appointed by Sir John Soane will meet at the Museum, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Monday, the 15th day of March next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, previous to distribute the Dividends which shall have accrued during the preceding Year from the sum of 5000*l.* reduced three per cent Annuitiary, invested in John Soane, among distressed Architects, and the Widows and Children of deceased Architects left in destitute or distressed circumstances. Forms of Application may be had at the Museum, and must be filled up and delivered there, on or before Saturday, the 10th day of March, after which day no application can be received.

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Smith's Wealth of Nations, with a Commentary, by Mr. Wake-
field. The work was to be brought out in periodical volumes,
and to be sold cheap. Mr. Wakefield was paid in advance 2000
on account of the Commentary. The First Volume appeared,
and was well received by the public; the Second was also duly
published. The Third Volume, after some interval, was pub-
lished, but Mr. Wakefield did not contribute a single note
towards it. The Last Volume, which connects the text with the
end of the Third Volume, has been printed two years. Of the
Fourth Volume, which was to consist entirely of original matter,
Mr. Wakefield has furnished twenty pages only, after every mode
of entreaty and of remonstrance has been resorted to in vain dur-
ing the course of the last three years. The Publishers feel that
they cannot any longer remain silent under what appears to be a
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